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VOL. XXVI NO. 69 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

No Change In British Foreign Policy

Support From Dominions

Ministers To Stand By Premier

Chamberlain Will Make Statement In Commons To-morrow

LONDON: March 21.

There will be full meetings of the Cabinet to-morrow and on Wednesday, in addition to the two meetings of the Special Cabinet Sub-Committee, at which the Foreign Situation will be examined in all aspects, prior to the Premier's statement in the House of Commons on Foreign Policy.

NO CHANGE IN POLICY

Reuter's Lobby Correspondent understands that the Premier is not likely to announce any fresh commitments in Europe.

DOMINIONS SUPPORT

The views of the dominions also favour such a policy.

UNANIMOUS DECISION

The view is strongly held in well-informed political circles that the Ministers will be unanimous in supporting the Premier, as it is considered that Britain's present commitments in Europe are sufficiently serious without addition.—Reuter.

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

Premier Promises Statement To Commons On Thursday

LONDON, March 21.

The Prime Minister indicated in the House of Commons this afternoon that he may speak on Government policy in respect of the international situation next Thursday, when he would deal with the subject of a British guarantee of independence of Czechoslovakia, which was being demanded in some quarters and M. Litvinoff's invitation, which the Government had now received for consideration.—Reuter.

CIVIL APPEALS TO FEDERAL COURTS

Husain Imam Withdraws Resolution After Discussion In Council Of State

NEW DELLHI: March 21.

The Council of State met with a heavy agenda of eight non-official resolutions before it. After questions, further discussion on Mr. Mohd. Husain's resolution, urging the Government of India to take immediate steps to introduce measures to provide for civil appeals to the Federal Court from the judgment of High Courts in British India as provided by Section 206 (1) of the Government of India Act of 1935; and to establish at the earliest possible date a supreme court of criminal appeals in India, was resumed.

GIVE THEM SOME WORK.

Mr. P. N. Sapru supporting the resolution appealed to the Government to consider it in a sympathetic spirit, as there was neither political nor controversial principles involved in it. He pointed out that the Federal Court which consisted of eminent judges had hardly any work to do, with the result that valuable judicial talent found no scope for expression. Federation was still far off, and at present, from their point of view, the Federal Court was a costly luxury, and, therefore, it was their duty to provide some work, if it ought to justify its existence. It had been held that the present appeals to the Privy Council were very costly, and dilatorious to Indian litigants, and it would be advantageous to all, if civil appeals were vested in the Federal Court.

Mr. Sapru described the present system in respect of criminal appeals as scandalous, and suggested that there should be some supreme authority to provide uniformity in the interpretation of statutes.

NO CASE MADE OUT.

Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu opposed the resolution which did not indicate any scheme whereby India would be self-contained in the matter of appeal. Provision of more courts of appeal, he said, was not in the interest of India. (A Voice: It was in the interests of lawyers). He did not see sufficient case had been made out for the establishment of a court of criminal appeal, for no one liked the prolongation of appeals in criminal cases.

Mr. Puckle speaking on behalf of the Government found some difficulty in accepting the resolution.

WITHDRAWS RESOLUTION.

Mr. Husain Imam pointed out that there was nothing in the act of 1935 expressly prohibiting the establishment of a Supreme Court of Criminal Appeals. It was surprising to him that the silence of the Act on this matter was interpreted to mean complete rejection.

Mr. Kunzru also contended that the Government of India Act did not expressly prohibit the establishment of a supreme court of criminal appeals.

Mr. Mohd. Hussain after replying to the debate withdrew the resolution.

COAL SURCHARGE MUST GO.

Rai Bahadur Ramsarandas moved a resolution recommending to the Governor-General-in-Council that the surcharge levied on railway freight for coal and hard coke be abolished forthwith.

MOTION REJECTED.

Mr. Reid Kay, European, supported the resolution.

Sir Guthrie Russel, Chief Commissioner for Railways, replying maintained that the Government had honoured the pledge given and pointed out how the Government had reduced the surcharge which was 15 per cent. in 1932 to 12-1|2 per cent. in 1935, subject to a maximum of Re. 1 per ton irrespective of distance.

The House rejected the resolution.

After discussion on Mr. Ramunai Menon's resolution, which was withdrawn, the House adjourned to to-morrow, when the Finance Bill will be taken into consideration.—A.P.

SEC. 144 AT LOYABAD

Ban On Workers' Meeting And Notices On Leaders

JHARIA, March 21.

Orders under Sec. 144 Cr. P.C. were promulgated at the Loyabad Colliery by the Senior Deputy Magistrate of Dhanbad last evening, when a meeting of the labourers of the place was to have been held and addressed by the leaders.

The authorities, it is understood, anticipated that if such a meeting were allowed to be held, a general strike was likely to result, causing a breach of public peace.

Notices were also served under the same Section upon six leaders directing them to quit the limits of the Kirkend and Katras police stations.—A.P.

SYED HOSSAIN MEETS MAHAMTA

Talks On Communal Unity In Bengal

CALCUTTA, March 21.

Mahatma Gandhi had a long interview with Prof. Syed Hossain this evening for about two hours.

It is understood that the two discussed among other matters, the problem of Hindu-Muslim unity in Bengal and in India in general. Prof. Syed Hossain said that Gandhiji in spite of his other pre-occupations, was deeply and constantly concerned with this all important national question.

Prof. Hossain added that he had an interview with Dr. Rabindranath Tagore this morning and remarked that it was such an exhilarating experience conversing, on the same day, with two such unique personalities.

Prof. Syed Hossain sails from Calcutta for America on March 24.—A. P.

CIVIC ADDRESS TO CONGRESS LEADERS?

Move In Puri Municipality

CUTTACK, March 21.

It is understood that efforts are being made to bring Mahatma Gandhi to Cuttack from Delang, where he is coming in connection with the Gandhi Seva Sangh meetings and to persuade him to preside over the ceremony of presentation of the house of the late Mr. Janaki Nath Bose to the Utkal Congress. The House will be named the Janaki Nath Congress House after Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's father.

The Cuttack Municipality proposes to present addresses of welcome to Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose and other Congress leaders.—A. P.

LITHUANIAN PREMIER RESIGNS

Cabinet To Follow Suit

KAUNAS, March 21.

Dr. Tubelis, the Prime Minister, at present at Zurich, is reported to have resigned telephonically. The resignation of the Cabinet is expected to follow.—Reuter.

"CHRONICLE" JUBILEE

Baroda Dewan's Congratulations

I have much pleasure in sending my warmest congratulations and good wishes to the "Bombay Chronicle" on the completion of twenty-five years of its existence. A daily like the "Bombay Chronicle" in India has many difficulties to contend against and it is a matter for gratification that the "Bombay Chronicle" has survived these early difficulties. I wish the paper continued success.

V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI.

Dilaram,
Baroda; March 20.

DON'T TAX CHEQUES

Sardar Patel To Address Congress Party In Central Assembly

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Sardar Patel, who arrived at Delhi last night, is having a very busy time.

Throughout the day he has been having consultation with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and other members of the Congress Party in the Assembly. It is reported that he has expressed a strong opposition to the duty on cheques in the Stamp Duties Bill. Three reasons appear to have prompted the stand taken by Sardar—firstly, in fact the public opinion is against the duty on cheques; secondly, that the duty will hit the lower middle class, and thirdly, that if Provinces require more funds their proper course is to raise it themselves, instead of going through the Central Government.

It is likely that Sardar Patel may address a meeting of the Congress Party on the subject.

Congress Ministers And Parliamentary Sub-Committee

CALCUTTA, March 21

The meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee with Congress Ministers in various provinces which was convened by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President will be held during Easter holiday.—A. P.

Tagore And Syed Hossain To See Mahatma

CALCUTTA, March 21

Mahatma Gandhi is observing his usual silence to-day.

After breaking silence this evening, he will grant an interview to Professor Syed Hossain who is shortly leaving for America. Poet Rabindranath Tagore is meeting Mahatma Gandhi to-morrow night when Mr. Subhas Bose will also be present. A. P.

British Ambassador At Teheran?

LONDON, March 21.

In the House of Commons, asked whether he would appoin Ambassador in Teheran Mr. Chamberlain said that he would note the suggestion, but he was not satisfied that the present time was most suitable for an examination of the proposal.—Reuter.

AUSTRIA TO GO OUT OF LEAGUE

German Note To Geneva On Ground Of Loss Of Independence

GENEVA, March 21.

Germany has sent a note to the League of Nations, saying that since Austria has ceased to exist as an Independent State, she must no longer be considered a member of the League.—Reuter.

LIBERAL ATTITUDE TO MINORITIES

Central M.L.A.'s Stand By Sir Sikandar

NEW DELHI, March, 21.

The following statement signed by eight members of the Central Legislature has been issued to the Press:—

"We the members of the Central Legislature belonging to Provinces in which Mussalmans are in minority, heartily congratulate Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, the Premier of the Punjab, for giving a lead to the Ministries in other Provinces to adopt a broad-minded and liberal attitude, when dealing with the questions affecting the minorities. In our opinion such an attitude will go a long way towards solving many problems of the country".

The statement is signed by the following:—

Sir Mohamad Yamin Khan, M.L.A., Syed Hussain Imam (Member Council of State), Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmed M.L.A., Kanwar Ismail Ali Khan (Member Council of State), Abdul Rashid Chaudhury M.L.A., Mr. Mohd Ahasan M.L.A., Syed Shamsuddin Hyder (Member Council of State), Hajee Syed Mohd Hussain (Member Council of State).—A. P.

AZAD'S TELEGRAM TO DR. GOPICHAND

LAHORE, March 21.

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Leader of the Opposition in the Punjab Legislative Assembly, has received the following telegram from Maulana Abul Kalam Azad:—

"Support wholeheartedly Sir Sikander Hyat Khan's attitude towards Malik Barkat Ali's Bill. Announce that Congress will help and approve of it. Regret Mr. Ghulam Hussain's motion."—United Press.

SHAHIDGUNJ CONVICTIONS

LAHORE, March 21.

Twenty-five volunteers—fifteen Blueshirts and ten Redshirts—who were arrested yesterday in five different batches in connection with the Shahidgunj Civil Disobedience movement were tried to-day by a Special Magistrate, who bound them over in a sum of Rs. 500 each.

On the convicted persons refusing to give security, they were sent to jail for the same period. —A. P.

Congress Cabinet To Consider C. P. Minister's Action

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 21.

I understand that the Congress High Command is likely to take a serious view of the Central Provinces incident in connection with the release of a rape case prisoner, ordered by the Muslim Minister.

The Working Committee will consider the matter at its coming meeting. At present the incident shows that the Minister passed orders without the Premier's knowledge, instructions are likely to be issued so that in future such decisions are taken by the Cabinet as a whole or at least with the Premier's consent.

Sind Govt. Formation

Congress To Keep Out Of Cabinet

TO GIVE CHANCE TO ALLABUX GROUP

Choitram Puts In Long-Distance Call To Sardar Patel

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, March 21.

It appears that Mr. Choitram Gidwani leader of the Congress Party in Sind had a telephonic conversation with Sardar Patel last night and acquainted him with the details of the situation.

CONGRESS STAND

Owing to the small number of members of the Congress group it is considered advisable that they should not take upon themselves the responsibility of forming a ministry but as it is believed that the Allabux group may adhere to the Nationalist policy the present course has been preferred so as to give it a chance to form a Ministry and see how far it conforms to the Congress programme. It is the lesser of the two evils.

HOPE OF FURTHER STRENGTH

That is the only way under the present circumstances to strengthen Congress in the province. "In fact there is no reason why the Allabux group should not eventually join the Congress fold" said one member of the Congress Party to me.

NEW CABINET SWORN IN

KARACHI, March 21.

Members of the new Cabinet were sworn in at 4-30 p.m., the Chief Secretary, Mr. H. K. Pripalani, administrating the oaths.

The Ministry has decided at present to carry on without Parliamentary Secretaries and will be appointing them when the work justifies it. They will accept salaries fixed in the Congress Provinces, namely Rs. 500 per month.

It is believed the Sind Legislative Assembly will be prorogued to-morrow and be resummoned after some time.—A.P.

CONGRESS TO SUPPORT NEW MINISTRY

KARACHI, March 21.

The Congress Party has given an undertaking to the Hindu and United Parties that the Congress Party would support the new Ministry if a "National Programme" on Congress lines is pursued.

A letter to this effect was given to Khan Bahadur Allah Bux, leader of the United Party, which was shown to the Governor by the Khan Bahadur at his interview this morning.—United Press.

"NO TRUCK WITH SIND MINISTRY".

Instructions To Congress M.L.A's.

CALCUTTA, March 21

The Associated Press understands that the Congress Party in the Sind Assembly has been advised by the Parliamentary Subcommittee not to interest itself in the formation of a ministry in the province under the present circumstances.—A. P.

ALLAHBUX FORMS NEW SIND GOVT.

KARACHI, March 21.

Khan Bahadur Allahbux, who interviewed the Governor at 3 p.m. was invited to form a cabinet and he has chosen Messrs. Pirelahi Bux and Nicholdas as colleagues with himself as Premier.—

Mr. Allabux hails from the Upper Sind Frontier District and is a big Zamindar in Jacobabad. He was long associated with the Bombay Legislative Council and succeeded to the leadership of the United Party, after defeat of its leader and deputy leader, Sir Shah Nawaz and Sirhaji Abdulla Haroon respectively in the last Assembly elections.

Pir Elahibaksh, Advocate from Dadu is an old Khilafatist, was imprisoned in 1921.

Mr. Nicholdas is a leading Advocate of Karachi, though he is comparatively new to politics. He is the leader of the Sind Hindu Independent Party.—A. P.

GHULAM HUSSAIN'S CHALLENGE

KARACHI: March 21.

Sir Ghulam Hussain called on the Governor first at noon and again half an hour later along with two colleagues on the Cabinet and the Deputy President.

Emerging from Government House for the second time, Sir Ghulam Hussain told Pressmen: "Well, gentlemen, we have sent our resignations despite our majority. We challenge any other party to form a Cabinet."—A.P.

HIDAYATULLAH CABINET RESIGNS

KARACHI, March 21.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, Premier of Sind and his Cabinet have resigned.—A. P.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted.—Young girl, any caste, studied up to Matric or Inter Sc., to work in a Chemical Laboratory. Apply Box 9992, "Bombay Chronicle.

A well-to-do Hindu family wants the services of an educated lady to look after two daughters of five and seven years old. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 9978, "Bombay Chronicle".

Earn thousands through Ordinary Used Postage Stamps, and Old Coins. For complete course send Re. 1, Insurance Academy, Gol-Bazaar, Jabalpore. (9972)

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Wanted organisers for guaranteed debentures on Rs. 300. Mitson, Ltd., 2, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. (8185)

Wanted:—Agents. Pay T. A. Rs. 200. Cash security Rs. 20 essential against samples. Particulars from S. P. Bros. & Co., Ludhiana. (9934)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the supply of High Power Lamps and their Fittings for the period 1-8-38 to 31-7-39. Tender form obtainable from this office at Rs. 2 per copy, which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 20-4-1938 at 3 P.M. (S. T.)

8187.

NOTICE.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

The Collector will put up for Public Auction leases of Plots 116 and 116A situated on Jamshedji Tata Road in Block II of the Back Bay Reclamation, measuring about 1,737 & 600 sq yds. respectively on 5th April, 1938, at 1 P.M., (S.T.) in his office at the Old Custom House, Fort.

2. Prospective lessees should apply to the Collector for particulars of user, deposit, &c.

3. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any bid and the acceptance of the bid is subject to the sanction of Government.

T. E. STREATFIELD,
Collector of Bombay.

Collector's Office, Bombay.
22nd March 1938.

8189.

Public Notices

TRADE MARKS

NOTICE & WARNING

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that RALLI BROTHERS LIMITED are the sole proprietors of the "SERPENT CIRCLE" & "SIGNATURE" Trade Mark a facsimile of which is given below·

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Ralli Brothers Limited and their predecessors in business Messrs. Ralli Brothers have been exclusively using the said Trade Mark as their "House" mark for many years in connection with Textile and other goods and the said Trade Mark has acquired for their goods a wide reputation in India and elsewhere.

Ralli Brothers Limited will proceed legally, as they may be advised, against anyone infringing their exclusive rights in the said Trade Mark. Persons manufacturing or handling unmarked textile goods in any way are particularly warned against affixing or causing to be affixed thereon any such infringing mark, whether at the request of others, or otherwise.

RALLI BROTHERS LIMITED.

AN APOLOGY.

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS LIMITED. KARACHI

Dear Sirs,

INFRINGEMENT OF YOUR "SERPENT CIRCLE" & "SIGNATURE" TRADE MARK.

With reference to the correspondence carried on by our respective Advocates ending with your Advocate's letter of the 28th January last regarding the infringement by me of your Trade Mark rights, I write to express my deep regret for having stamped some White Mulls with a "Serpent Circle" mark and having imitated your signature. My action in using your "Serpent Circle" mark and in imitating your signature was a flagrant infringement of your Trade Mark rights in the "Serpent Circle" and your signature which are your House Mark and I am deeply sorry for my wrongful action.

I hereby promise that I shall not hereafter infringe your Trade Mark rights in any way and I hope that you will accept this expression of regret on my part as well as my assurance for the future.

I have surrendered you the stamp which was used by me for stamping my goods. I assure you that I have no other stamp with me.

You are at liberty to publish or to utilize the above apology in any way and in any papers you choose.

I have further agreed to pay you your legal costs and other expenses.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd). KISHINDAS HASSANAND KALRA.
Proprietor of the Sh—
Ahmedabad, 14th February, 19—

6090

Public Notices

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Electrical Engineer, Corporation of Madras from candidates possessing the qualifications noted below. The scale of salary for the post has been fixed at Rs. 350-15-500 plus leave and pensionary contributions in the case of Government servants together with a motor car allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem subject to the approval of Government.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 5-4-38.

1. A Graduate in Electrical Engineering from a University recognised by the Institute of Electrical Engineers (India) or a Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers with experience in High Tension Cable laying and maintenance of High Tension sub-stations.

R. SUBBAYYA,
Commissioner.

Ripon Buildings,
18th March, 1938.
Madras.

8194.

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 183 of 1938,

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, LIMITED a Joint Stock Company, incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 and having its registered office at Madras and a Branch Office at 35 Churchgate Street within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

(1) Messrs: EASTERN TRADING COMPANY, a firm, carrying on business at Krishna Nivas Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) Messrs: PESSOOMULL MOOLCHAND, a firm, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 15th day of February, 1938, it was ordered that the 1st defendant do pay to the Plaintiffs abovenamed the sum of Rupees Five thousand and thirty-two and annas five for debt and interest and the sum of Rs. 200 for costs which said debt interest and costs amount together the sum of Rupees Five thousand two hundred and thirty-two and annas five and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on the sum last abovenamed from the date of the decree until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment Before Judgment of movable property, dated the 7th day of February, 1938, the following movable property, namely, 19 cases and few loose boxes containing Rayon Sport shirts, artificial silk handkerchiefs, Plush blankets, sleeping suits, under vests and children's suits, etc., was attached.

NOW NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by Virtue of a warrant for sale, dated the 21st day of February, 1938, sell by Public Auction on Friday the 25th day of March, 1938, at 4 P.M. (S. T.) at Bhiwandiwalla's Building, Dhobi Talao, without the Fort, the aforesaid movable property or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree, costs of execution and other incidental charges together with Sheriff's poundage.

The price of the bid to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made to the office of the Sheriff or the Office of Messrs: B. AMIN & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs. 23-25 Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1938.

M. I. ROWJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

8182.

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE.—TO-DAY, (TUESDAY), at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at 57, Medows Street, Fort, of Complete Bungalow Furniture, Refrigerator, Godrej Safes, Singer Machine, Chesterfield Sets, Remington Portable, Remington No. 12 and Royal Typewriter, Wrist Watches, etc.

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BIG Laughs,
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SENSATIONALLY MODERN PICTURE
"300 DAYS & AFTER"
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RATANBAI
TRIUMPHS AGAIN IN IMPERIAL'S
"USHNE KYA SOCHA"
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A Social Masterpiece with natural scenes of the collieries perhaps never picturized so vividly before and with charming dialogues and songs with
W. M. KHAN, GHAZNAVI, JAMSHEDJI, MUKHTAR, POONAWALLA, ASUJEE, SURAIYA AND ANANT MARATHE.
Director: HAFESJI.
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VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s for Transmissions I & II and 90.8 metres 3,305 kc/s for Transmission III.

TRANSMISSION I

A.M.
7-30 Recorded Programme.

TRANSMISSION II

A.M.
11-30 AIR Orchestra. 11-40 Saraswati Mane.
P.M.
12-15 Ramkrishna Buwa Vaze. 12-30 Gat Tora on the Tabla: Jhaptala. 12-40 Hanuman Prasad. Thumri. 1-0 Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Lunch Hour Music.

TRANSMISSION III

P.M.
5-30 Purla Dhanashiri on Organ. 5-35 Hanuman Prasad. 5-55 Sarangi, Sitar and Tabla. Nautch melody. 6-5 AIR Artist. 6-15 Hanuman Prasad. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 The Film and Adult Education. Talk in Hindustani by S. A. Tahir. 7-45 Roshanara Begam. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Roshanara Begam: Punjabi Geet. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 Roshanara Begam: Marathi Pad. 9-30 News. 9-45 Behind Scenes in Bombay. Talk by Michael Brown. 10-0 Walter Kaufmann: Piano. 10-20 Recorded Programme. 10-35 Fog. Dramatic play.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s

TRANSMISSION I

A.M.
8-0 Katha from 'Ramayan' 8-15 Umra Zia Begam. 8-35 Ramzan Khan 8-55 Afzal Hussain. News. 9-10 In English. 9-20 In Hindustani. 9-30 Anwarbai of Amritsar. 10-0 Tasadduq Husain.

TRANSMISSION II

P.M.
12-30 Narayan Rao Vyas. 1-0 Ghazals and Dadras. 1-30 Waltz Music.

TRANSMISSION III

P.M.
5-0 Ramzan Khan. 5-20 AIR Orchestra. 5-30 Anwarbai. 6-0 For Jack and Jill. 6-30 Umra Zia Begam. 6-50 Tasadduq Husain. 7-0 For Villagers only. 8-0 If I were a Thief: 5 Humorous sketch in Hindustani by R. A. Siddiqi. 8-15 Umra Zia Begam 8-30 Tasadduq Husain. 8-45 Anwarbai. News. Weather Report. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Tasadduq Husain. 10-0 Current Events. 10-15 Anwarbai. 10-40 Afzal Hussain. 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s
Programmes as in Delhi I

TRANSMISSION III
60 metres. 4,905 kc/s.

P.M.
5-0 to 7-0 Programmes as in Delhi I. 7-0 Anwarbai of Amritsar. 7-20 Tasadduq Hussain. 7-40 Umra Zia Begam. 8-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Orchestral Concert. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Orchestral Concert (Contd.) 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 m., 810 kc/s and 49.1 m., 6,100 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

P.M.
12-36 Variety of "Columbia' Records. Weather. 1-36 A seasonal programme. 2-6 From Holy Books Talk in Bengali by G. M. Mukerjee. 2-21 Life and Works of Jayadev. 5-6 For children. 5-21 Rajkannya Chitra. 6-1 Ava Bysse. 6-6 Lila Kirtan. 7-1 Krishna Chandra Ghose. 7-21 Samaresh Choudhuri: Natya Sangit. 7-36 Betar Orchestra. 7-51 This Changing World. Talk in Bengali by S.K. Guha. 8-6 News, Weather (Bengali). 8-21 Abbasuddin Ahmed. 8-41 Radharani. 9-1 News, Weather 9-6 News. 9-21 Five Famous Musicians. 9-36 Books. Review by H. House. 9-51 Dancing Time.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s.

A.M.
7-30 Mohd. Shafi. 7-45 Prema Devi (Amateur). 8-0 Allah Hu. 8-10 Zohra Jan of Ambala.
P.M.
5-30 Khabare Atare. 6-30 Khyber Radio Orchestra. 6-35 Prema Devi. 6-55 Mohd. Shafi. 7-15 Khyber Orchestra. 7-25 Zohra Jan. 7-45 Adoption of Modern Implements. Talk in Hindustani by K. B. A. Khan. 8-0 Mohd. Shafi. 8-20 Rabab and Tabla. 8-25 Gora jan. 8-45 Khyber Orchestra. 8-55 Prema Devi. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Balmiki Rishi. Talk by D. R. K. Puri. 10-0 Listeners' letters, and replies. 10-20 Sitar Solo. 10-35 Zohra Jan.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

P.M.
6-0 Bai Wazirbai of Poona. 6-20 Salig Ram. 6-30 Tuberculosis: A dialogue. By M. Yaqub. 7-0 Mahadev Prashad. 7-25 Bai Ghulam Mohammad. 7-30 Bai Wazirbai. 7-50 Salig Ram. 8-5 Mahadev Parshad. 8-15 Chandra Kanta. Talk in Hindustani by C. Jain. 8-30 Bai Wazirbai. 8-50 Salig Ram. 9-0 Mahadev Prashad. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Salig Ram. 10-0 Current Events. Review by Peter Noble. Relayed from Delhi. 10-15 Mahadev Prashad. 10-30 Bai Wazirbai.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m). GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.). GSO (to 8-30 p.m.) 15-18 Mc/s. (19.76 m.). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.), GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.)

P.M.
7-25 Opening. 7-30 Take Your Choice. 8-0 Songs of Seasons. 8-10 Sunny Morning. 8-25 Violoncello Recital. 8-45 Programme of Irish Music. 9-30 News. 9-50 Light Orchestral. Interlude. 10-0 Melody Is There.

HON. MR. MORARJEE DESAI AT VILE PARLE

Cricket Club Of Santa Cruz Opened

(From Our Own Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Monday.

Under the auspices of the Vile Parle Congress Committee and the Suburban Students' Union, a public meeting was held in the Gokalbhai School's premises, Sjt. Ratubhai Desai presiding.

Mr. Ratubhai, at the outset, explained the object of the day's meeting and said that the ban on the Communist Party in the province where Congress Ministry was functioning was something like an enigma.

Sjt. Ashok Mehta, Com. Bukhari and Zakir Ahmed then addressed the meeting and said that the object with which the ban was proclaimed on the Communist Party had not served its purpose, as the Socialist Party which had a similar ideology and plan of action was doing the work ever since the Communists were banned to do so. They emphasised that the Communists were also the fighters in the cause of India's freedom and the removal of the ban would help the cause of India's struggle for freedom.

G. P. SCHOOL FUNCTION

Principal Zinabhai was the happiest of all in yesterday evening's school flag salutation ceremony which was performed by the Bombay Government Revenue Minister, the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai. This was the last occasion, for the principal who is reported to be relinquishing his charge to Mr. Kasotia, vice-principal. Mr. Zinabhai is leaving Vile Parle and joins an Ahmedabad institution.

The Hon. Minister while thanking the students and the authority to give him the opportunity to witness the day's performance advised the students to make proper use of the free atmosphere that their principal had given them. Mr. Suchrashmi, as the principal is well-known by the name, is a national poet of Gujarat. His contribution to C.D.O. is solid and his pupils are expected to keep that standard. He hoped that they would learn the lessons of simplicity and work for the social and cultural regeneration of India.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

Barrister Amin, the Secretary of the East African Indian Delegation was the principal speaker at the Saturday's meeting held in G.B. school's premises. He deplored the present-day attitude of the average Indians towards the conditions of their brethren abroad and urged them to have an increasing interest in the problems of Indians overseas. He emphasised that the conditions that their brethren were facing were most critical. He appealed to the audience to take great interest in the conditions of Indians abroad.

SANTA CRUZ CRICKET CLUB

Yesterday morning, a cricket club of Santa Cruz was inaugurated. The ceremony was performed by Mr. J. K. Mehta, when such distinguished cricketers like Vijay Merchant and Purdeshi were present to give them necessary and useful hints in the conduct of the association.

Help Kidneys Fight Dangerous Germs

Your Kidneys contain 9 million tiny tubes, endangered by germs caused by colds, bad teeth, tonsils and infections. Beware! Kidney and Bladder Disorders make you suffer from Burning, Itching Passages, cause you to Get up Nights, be Nervy, have Leg Pains, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Circles under Eyes, Swollen Ankles, frequent Headaches and Colds, and suffer Loss of Energy, etc. Cystex—the prescription of an eminent Doctor—starts to end your troubles in 24 hours. Kills Kidney Germs and pain in 2 hours and in 8 days makes you feel and look years younger. Cystex alone claims the power to kill all germs which infest your kidneys, removing the cause of your trouble. Get Cystex from your Chemist. It must put you right in 8 days or your money back is guaranteed. Start to end the real cause of your trouble today. The Cystex Guarantee protects you.

PRABHAT'S
FIRST MARATHI SOCIAL:
"KUNKU"
Directed by:
V. SHANTARAM
From SATURDAY Next
AT
CENTRAL
CINEMA, GIRGAUM.

Class Picture for Classes and Masses
MINERVA MOVIETONE'S
"MEETHA ZAHAR"
Starring:—
SOHRAB MODI
AND
NASEEM
4th WEEK
Daily: 5-15, 8, & 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA
TALKIES: :::: :LAMINGTON RD.

TO-DAY AT 1-30 P.M.
SPECIAL SHOW
FOR LADIES.
of New Theatres' Epic
VIDYAPATI
all classes nine annas
The ROXY
Usual Shows: 5-15, 8, & 10-45
Next Ladies' Show on Thursday, at 1-30 p.m.

11th GREAT WEEK
CHANDRARAO MORE
INDIA'S GREATEST HISTORICAL
Daily 5, 8-15, & 10-46 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

PUNJAB PUSHBYKE TOURIST IN BOMBAY

Manna Singh a well-known Punjab Hockey player (now in Bombay) who left the army to realise his ambition of touring the country on pushbyke writes:—

In November 1937 I took 20 days leave and 'finished' N.W.F.P. and the Punjab, covered 1400 miles in 20 days. I was caught by the Pathans while coming down to Rawalpindi near Shagai Fort in the Khyber Pass. They took me to the Nullah side but I know Pashto and made them understand that I had no money and they made me their guest.

After leaving service in the army I captained the Khan's XI in the Brock Hockey Tournament at Delhi who are the Runners of this year and winners of the last.

In the final, I got hurt and was in the Lord Irwin Hospital New Delhi for 8 days. Then leaving Delhi I reached Bombay via Indore.

I am playing Aga Khan Hockey Tournament for Sansarpur Hockey XI at Bombay and will proceed to Calcutta via Madras. After touring Kashmir I hope to enter Afghanistan through Khyber Pass and proceed abroad.

So far I have covered 3159 miles and my average is 159 miles per day.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

ANDREWS' BOOK ON CONGRESS

Likely To Be Ready For Publication In September

SANTINIKETAN, (By Mail).

The Rev. C. F. Andrews' book on the history of the Indian National Congress is very nearly completed. He has been working very hard at it in the last few days. He has written it in conjunction with Mr. Girija Mukherjee of the Calcutta University who helped him in collecting materials from the British Museum, London.

The book will be called "The Rise and Growth of the Congress" and it is written in a popular manner and will be published by G. Allen and Unwin, London. The first chapters describe the religious awakening of India which came in the 19th century through the great reform movements. The book then goes on to describe the social and economic changes which led on to the full conception of an All-India movement.

The Rev. Andrews notes how the revolt of the Indian troops in 1857 produced a strong reaction after it was quelled. The racial feeling among the Europeans was shown at its height in the opposition to the Ilbert Bill and the resignation of Lord Ripon, which followed.

The Rev. Andrews shows how all these different causes led on to the rise of the Congress. He then describes its growth upto the year 1920 where the book closes.

He points out how the great break of policy came owing to the partition of Bengal and the new revolutionary attitude which that produced. The book ends with the first beginning of the non-co-operation movement under Mahatma Gandhi. The All-India leaders are described at each stage and the part which each of them played in the growth of the Congress, is explained.

The book is likely to be ready for publication next September.—United Press.

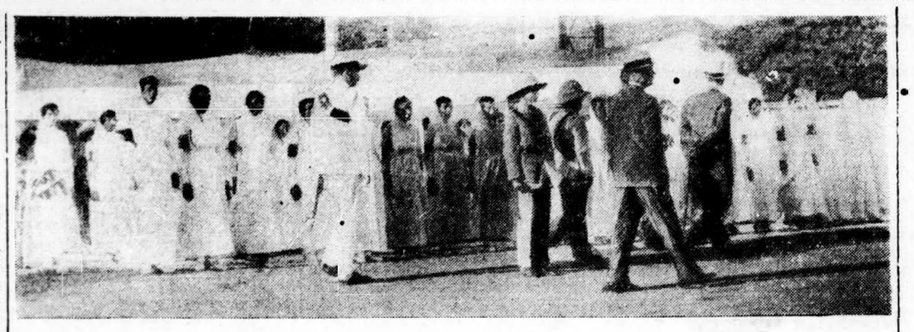
CONTROL OF BROKERS' TRANSACTIONS

New Rules To Supersede Old Ones

Part IV-A of the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, dated Saturday, the 19th March, gives publicity to the new "Rules of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association; submitted by them for sanction by the Government of Bombay under sub-section (1) of section 5 of the Bombay Securities Contracts Control Act, 1925 (Bom. VIII of 1925), which are intended to supersede those sanctioned in Government Notification No. 2902-A dated 14th May 1927, for the regulation and control of transactions in securities (other than ready delivery contracts), as amended from time to time.

The above publication is made in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 5 of the said Act, for general information, and the rules will be taken into consideration by the Government of Bombay on or after the expiry of one month from the date of the publication of this notification.

Mr. M. R. Masani, member of the Congress Labour Committee left on Saturday for Dhulia to investigate personally into the grave situation created by the refusal of the millowners of the Khandesh to implement the recommendations of the Bombay Textile Enquiry Committee and the Bombay Government.



Sir Roger Lumley inspecting the Parsi Ladies Division of the St. John Ambulance (overseas) Brigade at the Town Hall on Sunday.

SADHUS MOBILISE AGAINST COW SLAUGHTER

Preparations For Offering Satyagraha At Religious Places

(From A Correspondent)

MUTTRA, (By Mail).

A meeting of Sadhus was held on the bank of River Jumna at Brindaban where 50,000 Sadhus are staying to attend the Kumbh fair to devise means for preventing cow slaughter in all the religious places.

Mahant Sitaram Shastri of Nasik presided and it was unanimously decided to approach the Government with a request to prevent cow slaughter at Muttra, Nasik and other religious places.

It was further resolved that if Government do not stop cow slaugter, then Sadhus should offer Satyagraha.

After the meeting, Mahant Sitaram Shastri started the work of organising the Sadhus to prevent cow slaughter. Mahatmaji himself is a millionaire and a Mathadhish. He has been prominent Congress worker of Maharashtra and has been President of the Nasik District Congress Committee and Parliamentary Board. He has also been to jail several times in connection with the Forest Satyagraha and under Ordinances.

A committee of Sadhus has been formed and a thousand Sadhus have been enrolled as volunteers.

Three Tragedies In City

BOMBAY: Monday.

The circumstances in which two old mendicants died were related to-day before the City Coroner.

One was the victim of a motor accident in January. While crossing the road, the rear mudguard of a car struck him and he fell down. He was removed to the J.J. Hospital, where he died yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of death caused by exhaustion due to an accidental injury.

Bhima Bai, the other mendicant, was found dead last evening at Ganesh Maidan, Parel. It appears she had received burns while warming herself in winter. Since then she had been ailing.

A verdict of death caused by pneumonia was recorded by the Coroner.

Killed While Trying To Catch Fowl

An inquest was held to-day on Inayathussein Gulamali, a domestic servant who fell down from a height of 55 ft. on Monday last from a building at Bazar Gate Street.

Death caused by an accident fall, was the verdict returned by the jury.

HIGH MORTALITY IN CITY

The health returns of Bombay during the 11th week of 1938, i.e., the week ending 12th March, were as under:

The total mortality 830 was 23 less than that of the last week and the death rate registered was 37.2 on the Census population of 1931 as against 542 for the 11th week of 1937 and the death-rate 24.3. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 609 and the death rate 27.2 Out of the total deaths 206 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Smallpox caused 234 attacks (including 7 imported cases—one each from Palao, Kalyan, Nasik, Allahabad, Thana, Kurla, and Satara) and 135 deaths. Cholera and plague were absent during the week. There were 4 deaths from Typhoid. There were 9 attacks and 4 deaths from Cerebro-Spinal Fever.

The number of live births registered during the week was 639 which compares favourably with that for the 11th week of 1937, viz. 575 and 597 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1936-1937)

AGA KHAN'S COUSIN DEAD

Mrs. Shamsuddin Shah, widow of late Aga Shamsuddin Shah, died on Thursday last at Poona after a brief illness at the age of 62. She was a cousin of His Highness The Aga Khan, the eldest daughter of the late Aga Mustafa Khan and the eldest sister of Major Aga Murtaza Khan. Her sudden death is deeply mourned by the members of His Highness' family and a large circle of friends.

The funeral was attended by a number of relations and friends from all communities. Her body has been embalmed for despatch to the holy city of Najaf in Iraq for burial in the family vault.

COCHIN GOVT. ORDER ON EXPORT OF SUGAR

ERNAKULAM, March 20.

In exercise of powers conferred by Section 18 of the Cochin Sea Customs Act the Cochin Government are pleased to prohibit taking by sea out of Cochin State of sugar in any of its commercial form except the product sold as final molasses. Provided that nothing in this notification shall be deemed to apply to sugar manufactured outside India and sugar exported to British India, Burma and any other Indian State.—A. P.

Cochin Supplies Eggs And Bananas To Bombay

ERNAKULAM, March 20.

That large quantities of bananas and eggs are exported from Cochin State to Bombay is revealed in annual report of Cochin administration for the year ending 16th August 1937. Steamer companies have given facilities for export charges on these.—A. P.

BABA NARSINGHDAS AT BEAWAR

BEAWAR, (By Mail.)

Syt. Baba Narsinghdas the prominent Congress leader arrived here accompanied by Syt. Pandit Gaurishanker Bhargava, Mr. Ramnarain Chaudhuri, Doctor J. N. Mukerji, and Mr. Shaukat Ushmani the well-known labour leaders.

The citizens of Beawar accorded them a warm and hearty welcome. In their honour a party was also arranged at Maheshwari Bhavan in which all the prominent Congress workers were invited.

Elaborate arrangements are being made at Shivapura in connection with the forthcoming Convention of the Mysore Congress, which will be held at that place on the 7th and 8th April next.—

"DIL PAZIR"

A Show In Aid Of Andheri Blind Home

(From A Correspondent).

The foundation-stone of the Haji Allarakha Sonavala Andhakshi Ashram, the Home for the needy blind women of Bombay and the Presidency, was laid on November 26th by the Dowager Lady Cowasjee Jehangir through the generosity of Mr. Sonavala who donated Rs. 28,000 for the building.

This building is nearing completion and is shortly to be opened.

The object this Home will have before it always will be to make its inmates thoroughly happy, useful and contented citizens by teaching them useful work such as canework, music, carpet work, gardening, cooking etc. Patronship of this Home is Rs. 500, Life membership Rs. 100 and ordinary membership is Rs. 5 per year only.

An entertainment in aid of this Home is to be staged of an original character consisting of scenes from the life of Buddha reconstructed from ancient and modern Indian sculpture and painting. These will be very artistic are produced by Mr. Karl Khandalawalla, who is an authority on the subject. There will be also an original ballet called the "Indian Monsoon" showing the different aspects of the Monsoon. It will be produced by Miss Vecquer-ay, Mrs. Marzban and Madame Kelvey. Finally, a small allegory has been written called the "Three Immortals" which promises to be interesting

Price of tickets are Rs. 7/. Rs. 5/. Rs. 3/. Rs. 2/. and Re. 1 and information about tickets can be had from Mrs. Sabavala, (Tel. No. 41032) between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. only.

It is hoped that Parsees, Hindus, Muslims, and Christians will pack the house on both the days and contribute their mite towards the happiness of the blind.

"The entertainment is on the 31st of March and 1st of April at the Capitol" Cinema at 6 p.m. sharp. On the first day Lady Lumley will present and on the second day our Prime Minister, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, will preside.

THROUGH COMMUNICATION RESTORED

The Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Jubbulpore, wired that through communication has been restored at the place where a collision had occurred between the express and a goods train.

Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal

JAIPUR, (By Mail.)

Brisk preparations are being made to hold the Annual Session of the Jaipur Rajya Prajamandal.

A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on March 19th to lay down plans for the conference and to decide other important matters connected with it.

NEW I. C. S. APPOINTMENTS

Govt. Of India Gazette Notifications

NEW DELHI, March, 19.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT:—Election of Mr. Shantidas Askuran from Bombay non-Muslim Constituency to the Council of State has been gazetted.

Madura and Ramnad-cum-Tinnevelly non-Muslim Constituency of the Legislative Assembly has been called upon to elect a successor to the late George Joseph by the third of May.

HOME DEPARTMENT: — The undermentioned gentlemen who have been appointed to the Indian Civil Service are allotted to the provinces as follows:—

MADRAS: Messrs. P. C. Mathew, N. Subramanyam, W. G. Lamarque S. W. C. Dunlow, J. C. Griffiths, N. Subramanyan, A. R. Serraillier, K. M. Rajagopalan and C. V. Narasimhan.

BOMBAY: Messrs. V. L. Gidwani, H. H. A. Witworth, B. P. Patel, H. A. G. Action, A. W. Lovatt, L. G. Rajwade, D. C. Bartry, W. N. Gallacher, V. M. Joshi.

BENGAL: Messrs. R. C. Dutt, A. G. Holmes, A. B. Scott, T. E. Rogers, U. K. Ghoshal, J. M. G. Bell, S. N. Bakar, S. Rahmatullah.

UNITED PROVINCES: Messrs. K. L. Mehta, H. T. Lane, T. N. Kaul, C. E. S. Bull, I. U. Alexander, A. I. Bowman, M. Lal, E. A. Midgley, H. C. Wilkmott, C. A. Herbert and G. A. Madani.

PUNJAB: Messrs. J. D. Hardy, N. O. Hibbert, K. C. Chowdhury, P. Brendon, T. Singh, C. J. Macpherson, R. A. Clinton-Thomas, S. Moles, L. H. French, A. A. Hamid, and M. A. Hussain.

BIHAR AND ORISSA: Messrs. T. P. Singh, J. A. Walmsley, L. K. Jha, H. Lal, A. R. Adair, B. Hay, R. N. Lines, G. M. Ray, A. W. Flack, H. Dayal B. Mukarji.

CENTRAL PROVINCES: Messrs. M. J. K. Sullivan, J. K. Atal and S. K. Bannerji.—A. P.

SUNLIGHT SOAP IS KIND TO THE HANDS
Don't risk rough chapped hands by using inferior soap. Sunlight Soap is as gentle to hands as it is to clothes—keeps them soft and smooth always.
Why clothes last longer with
SUNLIGHT SOAP
When Sunlight Soap is used the extra-soapy suds draw all the dirt out gently and safely without hard rubbing. Sunlight saves colours too, and its gentle action makes clothes last longer.
The top illustration is an enlargement of an actual photograph, and shows you what incorrect washing does to fabrics. You see the torn threads.
The bottom illustration is taken from an enlarged photograph showing a fabric after correct washing with Sunlight Soap. You see the fabric is like new—the threads still perfect.
SUNLIGHT SOAP
Made from pure Vegetable Oils only
LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED
X-S 1231/3-38BA

To make your Boy Sturdy and Strong
SCOTT'S Emulsion builds firm flesh and strong bones
RAPIDLY growing children who are thin, lacking in vitality and often ailing respond immediately to the remarkable body-building powers of SCOTT'S Emulsion. For over 60 years Doctors have been recommending SCOTT'S Emulsion as the most effective builder of strong bones and firm healthy flesh, for it is a natural strength-builder and not a compounded preparation of manufactured chemicals.
SCOTT'S Emulsion is extremely rich in vitamins A and D, which are essential to healthy growth; it contains calcium to build strong bones and teeth, phosphorus for the nervous system and its rich nourishment quickly and naturally builds firm flesh.
If your boy or girl is inclined to be thin, catches cold easily, is peevish and unhappy, SCOTT'S Emulsion is just what is needed to build up vigorous strength. You will be astonished at the remarkable improvement SCOTT'S Emulsion brings about in just a few weeks. Start giving it without delay.
Sold in 8 oz. and 16 oz. bottles. It is more economical to buy the larger size.
YOUR CHILD WILL BENEFIT FROM THIS SIMPLE TREATMENT
DOCTOR: "SCOTT'S Emulsion will build up his weight and give him vitality"
FATHER: "The doctor was right; SCOTT'S Emulsion has worked wonders!"
To make your boy sturdy and strong give him SCOTT'S Emulsion. There is nothing like it for building flesh and bone, laying the foundations of healthy, vigorous manhood.
SCOTT'S EMULSION COD LIVER OIL
SCOTT'S Emulsion
NATURE'S OWN BODY-BUILDER
Wholesale Distributors:
Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.
Calcutta . Bombay . Madras . Karachi
Rangoon . Colombo . Cawnpore
Patna . Ahmedabad . Cochin . Calicut
Vizagapatam . Lahore . Amritsar

Bank of Hindustan Limited.

35, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

will receive until 30th April, 1938.

SEASON DEPOSITS

in sums of Rs. 10,000/- and above at 2¼ % p. a. for 3 to 4 months at 2½ % p. a. for deposits falling due for payment on 30th Sept. 1938.

Concluding Day Of Bombay Races

Backers Have Disastrous Experience

SOME RARE TURN-UPS ON LAST DAY

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT).

It was a bad settling that most race-goers made yesterday for the racing provided one long string of surprises. The successes of Wild Cherry and Masque, both very well backed, were small compensation to people who followed the money throughout the afternoon. T. Burn and B. Rook enjoyed the sport more than most people. Both scored doubles, the former through the medium of Taj al Farat and the latter with Nur Jehan and Black Peril.

Improving remarkably on any thing he had done hitherto, Black Peril trounced smart opposition in the Tickford Park Plate. Backers voted solidly for the Kolhapur owned Chhatrasal, but the Australian bred five year old failed to play his expected bold part though he was prominent for over six furlongs. Black Peril, coming up fast from the rear easily disposed of Glanely and Karaway. Rook putting in good work in the saddle.

FAVOURITE FINISHES LAST.

Obviously feeling the effects of the strenuous race he had two days previously Tressex ran like a tired horse in the Stayers' Plate for which he wound up a warm favourite. Victory belonged to Heritance, who was brilliantly handled by J. Britt. Mr. Svamvur's six year old gelding who has benefited by a short spell, ran with notable stoutness and had no difficulty in disposing of Sherwood, Oceanus and six others. Tressex finished last and the end of the season has not come a moment too soon for him.

Anyone who fancied the chance of Pure Scotch in the Brocklesly Stakes would have been hard put to it to explain why, for his recent exploits bore no indication of merit at all. In fact after his one winning exploit on New Year's Day he had disappointed in every subsequent essay. Yesterday, when unconsidered by most people, he came along to score in the easiest possible manner at the expense of several smart rivals which included Lord Byron and Toltec. Granted that the course rode fast, the time—1 min. 12 2/5 seconds has smart going. There was much adverse comment on the stands as the result of the Ellangawan gelding's amazing display in comparison to his recent exploits and one wonders whether any explanation will be demanded as to why he proved such an ineffective participant in his most recent essays.

UNLOOKED FOR RESULT.

One of the most unlooked for results of the day was the success of Tipperary in the Goodbye Plate. Mr. Roy Higgins' five year old gelding galloped resolutely, stepping on anything he had previously shown and won easily from Assault-at-Arms and Knight Jill. The last named could not quite cope with the big penalty incurred for a recent win, though he ran gamely enough. Tobralco, one of the best backed, shaped disappointingly.

Mr. A. J. Hoyt's Masque carrying 9st. 7lbs. did all that was required of him in the Foxhill Plate, Division I a raging hot favourite the son of Manfred won comfortably at the expense of Casanova. A place getter Monte Carlo—a good looking filly by Winalot out of Belief, is likely to prove a paying proposition to her owner.

"GOOD" THING OBLIGES.

A point longer in the odds than Dante, Wild Cherry won the Foxhill Plate, Division II, but he was hard ridden to hold Tall Story, for whom there was a ready backing. Dante secured a minor placing. In the Owen Roe Plate, Red Minx a 13 to 1 chance scored, beating Pinbai and Sun Maiden very easily. She is by Ximenes out of Delore and should stay well.

Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's Nur Jehan and Zoolum were first and third respectively in the Koweit Plate with another unfancied runner in Rajput in the position of runner-up. Best backed here Prince Hilal was not in the fighting.

Taj al Farat upset the odds taken about Kaid Saoud in the Damascus Plate Division II. The favourite would not struggle when tackled close home and was beaten into second place by half a length.

Kabadon Jamil must have won Division I of the Damascus Plate had he not swerved like a "shot" rabbit near home. The Kolhapur owned chestnut three year old is not an easy ride for any jockey and Musafar Khan, the apprentice could not manage him. Making his first appearance Mr. H. Tamavi's Buknar and showing plenty of speed and scored narrowly from Jirnas. An objection against the winner by the rider of this count for booing was overruled after a brief enquiry.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE Division I Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs 1500; Second Rs 500; Third Rs 250 For Arabs in Class III W. A reduced 7 lbs
Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7lbs., or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs 3,000 or over 12lbs. Allowance. Ponies, 14 hands and under, 4lbs
To be ridden by licensed Riding Boys.

Mr. Hoosein Tamavi's BUKNAR 8-2, Nazi Dawood 1
Messrs. H. Fazalbhoy and S. D. Abraham's JIRNAS 7-11, A. Rashid 2
Shrimant Akkasaheb Maharaj's KABADON JAMIL 7-11, Musafar Khan 3
Mr. Imamdin's Salim al Iraq 3-10, Fazal Rane 4
Won by short head and 2 lengths
Tote paid Rs. 250 for win. Rs. 54. 17. and Rs. 20 for places.
Did Not Run: Saif al Nusser. 8-0 and New York 7-11.
Time.—1min. 22 4/5secs.
Winner Trained by M Hoosein Tamavi.
There was an objection against the winner by the rider of second horse, which was overruled.

THE OWEN ROE PLATE Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300 A Handicap for Fillies, 3 years old only, imported under the Indian Brood Mares Scheme
H.H. the Prince of Berar's RED MINX 8-0, Selby 1
Messrs M. N. Bilimoria and M. C. Patel's PINBAI 8-7, R. H Jones 2
Mr. Eve's SUN MAIDEN 9-2, ... 3
The Raja of Akalkot's None So Dear 8-7, ... 4
Won by 1 length 3 lengths.
Tote Paid Rs. 130 for win Rs. 25, Rs. 15 and Rs. 15 for places.
Did not run:—Celestial Fire 9-0.
Time.—1min. 28 1/5secs.
Winner Trained by N E Raymond.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE. Division II. Distance—6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs.
Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7lbs., or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs 3,000 or over 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Mr. K. T. Sampat's TAJ AL FARAT 8-8, Burn 1
Mrs. S Bose's KAID SAOUD 8-0, Sibbritt 2
H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur's GHAZALAN 8-10, Fobat 3
Mr. Salem Hamad's Hamrin Beg 8-2, K. Hassan 4
Won by 1/2 length. 1 1/4 lengths. 3 lengths
Tote Paid Rs. 125 for win Rs. 33. Rs. 16 and Rs. 22 for places.
Did Not Run: Layiq Pasha. 8-10, King of Diamonds 8-5, Zaid ul Khair 8-0.
Time.—1min. 21 2/5secs.
Winner Trained by M. Ryan.

THE FOXHILL PLATE Division II Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.
Mr. R. Chamria's WILD CHERRY 9-0, Munro 1
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's TALL STORY 8-0, Meekings 2
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Mr. M. P. M. Dalal's DANTE 8-0, Selby 3
Mr. Camberley's The Right Man 9-0, Kassim Hassan ... 4
All ran.
Won by short head. 2 lengths, 3 lengths.
Time: 1min. 23-2/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 39 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 13 for places.
Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE FOXHILL PLATE. Division I. Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.
Mr. A. J. Hoyt's MASQUE 9-7, Burn 1
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's CASANOVA 9-5, Brace 2
Mr. Eve's MONTE CARLO 7-11, J. O'Neale 3
Messrs. N. D. and K. D. Bagree's Mandara 8-7, Maxwell . 4
All ran.
Won by 1 length, 1-1/4 lengths, 1 length.
Time: 1min. 26-3/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 18 for win; Rs. 13, Rs. 24 and Rs. 16 for places.
Winner trained by M. Hoyt.

THE KOWEIT PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's NUR JEHAN 8-7, Rook 1
Mr. M. C. Patel's RAJPUT 8-13, R. H. Jones 2
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh's ZOOLUM 7-7 (cd. 7-8), Bromley .. 3
Messrs. Esmail Khalil and Moosa M. Hoosan's Green Lawn 8-7, Whiteside 4
Not run:—Shogat Aziz 9-0, Tohalla 8-8; Her Highness 8-2.
Won by short head, 1-1/2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time: 1min. 35secs.
Tote paid Rs. 64 for win; Rs. 79, Rs. 90 and Rs. 56 for places.
Winner trained by D.D. Ghista.

THE STAYERS' PLATE. Distance—About 1½ Miles.
Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes II. III and IV.
Mr. A. Svamvur's HERITANCE 7-9, J. Britt 1
Mr. J. E. Malone's SHERWOOD 9-1, Jones 2
The Hon. Mr. Shantidas Askuran's OCEANUS 8-12, Munro . 3
The Maharaja of Parlakemedi's Zem Zem 9-2 (cd. 8-12), Devasingh 4
All ran.
Won by 1-1/4 lengths, short head, 1/2 length.
Time: 2mins. 40-2/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 156 for win; Rs. 35, Rs. 30 and Rs. 21 for places.
Winner trained by G. Bell.

THE BROCKLESBY STAKES. Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500 A Handicap for Horses in Class III
Mr. Eve's PURE SCOTCH 8-7, Erace 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's LORD BYRON 7-11, E. Britt 2
Mr. A. S. Tyebjee's TOLTEC 9-1, R. H. Jones 3
Raja Dhanrajgir's Le Baron 7-10 B. McQuade 4
Not run:—Grenadier 8-8, Gold Galleon 7-10, Gold Crown 7-7.
Tote paid Rs. 123 for win; Rs. 58, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 for places.
Winner trained by C. Jennings.

THE TICKFORD PARK PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 5,000; Second Rs. 1,500; Third Rs. 1,000.
A Handicap for Horses in Class I which have not won a race in that class since 30th October, 1937, and all horses in Class II.
Sir David Ezra and Mr. E. Esmond's BLACK PERIL 8-0, B. Rook 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's GLANELY 8-9, Maxwell 2
Major General Nawab Khusru Jung and Mr. V. Rosenthal's KARAWAY 7-8 (cd. 7-10), Meekings 3
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's Sarason 8-0, W. Sibbritt 4
Not run:—Britebeard 8-9.
Tote paid Rs. 72 for win; Rs. 21 Rs. 19 and Rs. 36 for places.
Winner trained by F. J. Pratt.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Mr. R. Higgins' TIPPERARY 8-9, Maxwell 1
H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow's ASSAULT-AT-ARMS 9-2, Brace 2
Raja Dhanrajgir's KNIGHT JILL 9-4, W. Sibbritt 3
The Chief of Manavadar's Gold Crown 7-6, B. McQuade 4
Not run:—Fred Stephens 9-0.
Tote paid Rs. 210 for win; Rs. 52, Rs. 37 and Rs. 29 for places.
Winner trained by Owner.

YOUR LIVER IS AN ORGAN NOT DESIGNED TO BE IDLE

One of the chief functions of the liver is to convert the food we eat—in other words, fuel—into energy. It is the combustion engine that keeps the complicated mechanism of our body on the move day and night. Whilst the liver, like other engines, has variable speeds, it cannot be allowed to idle, because it is not supposed to idle. When it does, one of its most important functions, the secretion of bile and its flow into the intestine, is impeded and biliousness, headaches, constipation and sluggishness result.

Excesses in eating and drinking, or neglect to take proper exercise, will cause the liver to idle. Andrews Liver Salt will restore its normal activity and promote the free flow of bile. Fats are then properly digested, poisons in the bowel waste are destroyed and waste matter is gently assisted on its way to natural elimination.

But liver stimulation is only one important function of Andrews Liver Salt. Through the natural action known as *osmosis* Andrews increases temporarily the water content of the lower bowel and quickly remedies constipation, without harming the delicate bowel linings or forming habits. It is pleasant to take and does not purge or gripe. Because it is thorough and safe, Andrews has the endorsement of the Medical Profession, and may be taken regularly Obtainable from all Chemists and Stores.

CAIRO TENNIS FINALS

Sawhney Goes To Pieces In Mixed Doubles

CAIRO, March 21.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: Wheeler and Cootes (America) beat Yorke and Row 3/6 7/5 6/2

MIXED DOUBLES: Mitic and Yorke beat Sawhney and Row 6/4 6/2

Sawhney was colourless and went to pieces. He continually missed easy shots The winners allowed their opponents to beat themselves Yorke and Row led by 5/3 in the second set and played five deuces The Americans won the vital game and won the third set with ease

MEN'S SINGLES: Menzel beat Punec 6/4 6/2

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Yorke beat Wheeler 6/4 1/6 6/2

MEN'S DOUBLES: Menzel and Cejnar beat Boussus and Gentien 6/1 6/8 6/1.—Reuter

BATTEN'S RECORD BEATEN

Clouston And Ricketts' Successful England-New Zealand Flight

BLENHEIM, March 20.

Establishing an England-New Zealand record of four days, eight hours and seven minutes, Clouston and Ricketts landed here at 04|57 (G. M. T.) as compared with Miss Jean Batten's eleven days, one hour and 25 minutes. Clouston has also established a record for the crossing of the Tasman Sea of seven hours and nineteen minutes, compared with nine hours fifteen minutes taken by the Empire flyingboat "Centaurus."

Clouston and Ricketts leave for England to-morrow morning after the machine is overhauled. They hope to gain a record for the round trip.—Reuter.

THE HIKE AND BIKE SPECIAL

A Welcome New Innovation By The G. I. P. Rly.

A novel scheme for enabling hiking and biking enthusiasts to spend a week-end in ideal surroundings was introduced for the first time in India by the G. I. P. Railway. The new innovation was to take the form of a special train called the "Hike and Bike Special" from Bombay to Nasik and back. The railway had proposed to make all arrangements for catering and sight-seeing relieving their patrons of the minor worries incidental to such outings. For the facilities offered, a very attractive all-inclusive fare of Rs. 5-8-0 was quoted which included also free carriage of cycles. A noteworthy feature of the arrangements was that parties were to be provided with packets of lunch, if necessary, leaving them free to spend the whole day as they liked.

Any idea takes a long time to gain popularity and this scheme was no exception: the response to the offer of the railway was not very encouraging. Although the bookings were not sufficient for a special train, the railway made arrangements to run a special bogie for the benefit of the enthusiasts. A third class carriage was attached to 197 Down Peshawar Express which left V. T. on Saturday the 12th March 1938. The carriage was detached at Nasik and returned to Bombay by 198 Up Peshawar Express on Monday morning the 14th March 1938.

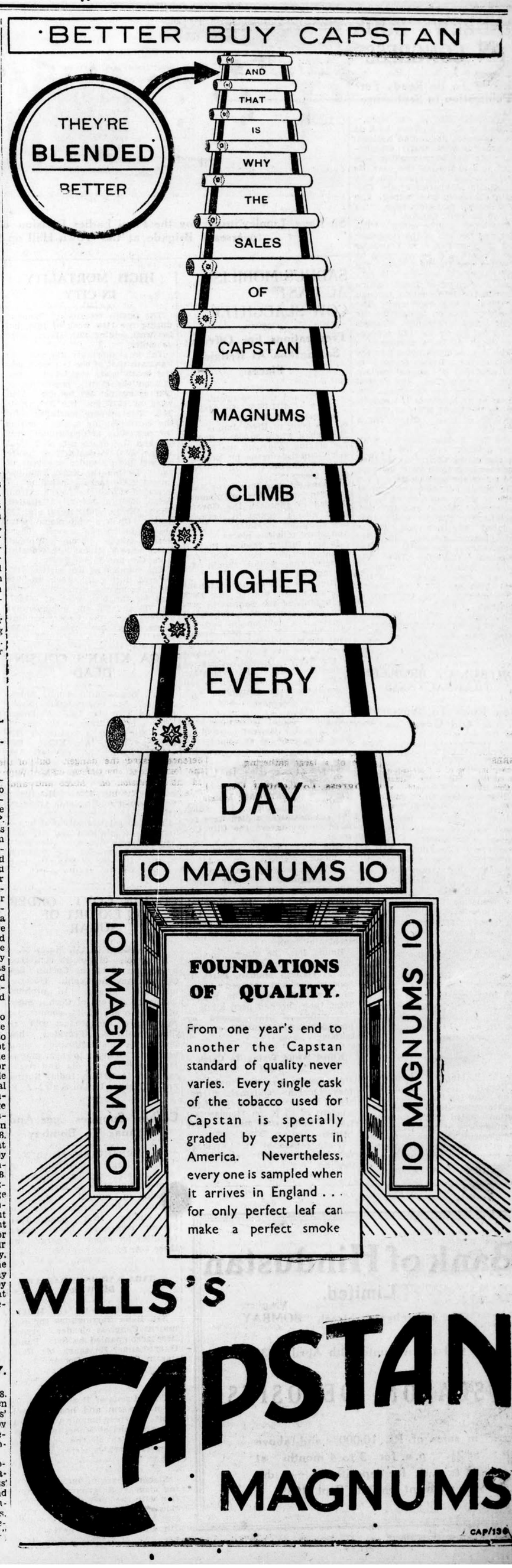
Throughout their stay, the excursionists occupied this carriage which enabled them to have undisturbed rest. Sunday was spent either in biking on the pleasant roads in the vicinity of Nasik or in seeing the sights at Gangapur Falls, Godrej Farm and the city. Those who took advantage of the opportunity returned to Bombay after a pleasant day with happy memories expressing a hope that such experiments would be repeated.

MADRAS PEASANTS MARCH ON MARCH 27.

NEW DELHI, March 18.

The following appeal has been issued in regard to the peasants' march at Madras on March 27 by Prof. N. G. Ranga, M. L. A., President of the All-India Kisan Committee:—

"I appeal to all peasants' associations to send their representatives to take part in the peasants' march at Madras on March 27 and present the demands of peasants to the Premier of Madras, who has agreed to receive a deputation of peasants on that day."—United Press.


BETTER BUY CAPSTAN
THEY'RE BLENDED BETTER
AND THAT IS WHY THE SALES OF CAPSTAN MAGNUMS CLIMB HIGHER EVERY DAY
10 MAGNUMS 10
10 MAGNUMS 10
FOUNDATIONS OF QUALITY.
From one year's end to another the Capstan standard of quality never varies. Every single cask of the tobacco used for Capstan is specially graded by experts in America. Nevertheless, every one is sampled when it arrives in England . . . for only perfect leaf can make a perfect smoke
10 MAGNUMS 10
WILLS'S
CAPSTAN
MAGNUMS
CAP/138

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagan Vad 6, 1994
Muslim: Moharrum 19, 1357
Parsi: Meher 18, 1307
Hightide: 3-03, 16-05
Lowtide: 9-11,21-48
Sunrise: 6h. 41m.
Sunset: 6h. 50m.
Legislative Assembly 2 p.m.

Thursday, March 24.

King-Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund: Ladies' Committee: Flag day.

Friday, March 25.

Anti-Tuberculosis Fund:—Ladies' Committee: Bridge and Mah Jong Drive (for ladies only), Government House, 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR.

Their Schedule 'plane arrived on Monday morning at 11-30 from Kathiawar.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Annual General Meeting will be held in the hall of the Institute on Wednesday, March 23 at 6-0 p.m.

B. P. C. C.

An ordinary Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday, the 23rd March 1938, at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES' ASSOCIATION.

The Tenth Annual General Meeting of the Indian Insurance Companies' Association, will be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel to-morrow (Wednesday) at 4 p.m.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Social Workers' Society Miss Martha Root will give a public lecture on 'The New Solution of Social and Economic Problems,' at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) at Bahai Hall, Hornby Road, Bori Bunder Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay North and Suburban Secondary Teachers' Association, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-law, J.P., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay, will give a talk to Secondary Teachers" to-day (Tuesday) in A. Da Silva High School, Dadar, at 6 p.m.

VILE PARLE TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An ordinary meeting of the managing committee of the Vile Parle Taluka Congress Committee will be held at Chhavani Bldg. on Sunday the 27th inst. at 8-30 a.m., after its monthly flag salutation ceremony is over.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION.

The members of the East African Delegation will meet the members of the Bombay Students' Union at a conversational meeting at the Congress House on Thursday, the 24th inst. at 7 p.m. There will be a discourse on current problems affecting Indians in Africa. Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society free Adult English Classes will be conducted in the premises of the Youth Lodge, Blavatsky Lodge Bldg., French Bridge, Chowpatty, between 7-30 and 8-30 in the evening on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays when Mr. P. R. Rao will teach both Basic and English. The classes will commence from to-morrow (Wednesday).

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a public lecture will be delivered by Professor Thorsten Gedda of Sweden on "Sweden, Old and To-day" at the Bombay Workingmen's Institute, to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides.

GRAND HOLIDAY ATTRACTION
THE EXCELSIOR
Three Shows Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The grandest musical comedy of the year
"LET'S MAKE A NIGHT OF IT"
With all the favourites from stage, screen and radio

AMUSEMENT OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Shall We Dance?" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Life of the Party" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Let's Make a Night of it" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Vasati Bengali" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Usne Kya Socha" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Lutaroo Lalna" Daily at 4-30, 7-30 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kanhopatra" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Les Miserables" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Souls at Sea" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Hollywood Hotel" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p. m.
SUPER—"Khoodai Khidmadgar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Pennies From Heaven" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END—"300 Days and After" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with the Mails from London of 10th instant arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on the 20th idem and left there at 6 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Friday the 25th instant.

The "Mooltan" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at Noon the same day.

THE SARASWAT CLUB.

An open Badminton tournament will be held commencing from March 27th 1938.

Three Challenge cups will be awarded—one for Gents singles, one for Ladies Singles, and one for Gents Doubles. Suitable prizes will be awarded in respect of Ladies Doubles and Mixed Doubles.

GYMNASIUM FOR MULUND

The opening ceremony of a Gymnasium started by the Hindu Vyayamshala Samiti of Mulund was performed on Monday morning at the hands of Mr. Bhawanji Arjan Khimji, M.L.A., in the presence of a large gathering.

Congress To Contest Dt. Local Board Elections

The Joint Secretary of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee writes:

The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee has decided to set up its own candidates for election to the District Local Board which will take place on 23rd May next. A Selection Board is appointed by the District Congress Committee to recommend the names of the candidates in accordance with the directions of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee.

The intending candidates are requested to send in their application so as to reach the District Congress Committee's Office not later than 30th inst. Application forms, rules and regulations governing the Elections, copies of Manifesto and any other information required by the candidates will be available from the Office-bearers of the District Congress Committee. The prospective candidates are requested to bear in mind that, whether they are selected or not, they will not stand against the selected Congress candidates or help directly or indirectly a non-Congress candidate.

It is earnestly hoped that the voters will whole-heartedly support the Congress candidates and thus help the Congress cause.

Late Pir Sayed Hassan Shah Saheb Maghrabi

The third anniversary of His Holiness Pir Sayed Hassan Shah Saheb Maghrabi who passed away at the age of 127 will be held at his Tomb at Machha—a suburb—about 5 miles from Belgaum City on the 28th instant.

The late Pir Saheb—a direct descendant of the Holy Prophet (P. H.)—hailed from Morocco. He landed and settled down in South Malabar about 40 years back, and had innumerable disciples and admirers all over India.

"Efficiency Magazine"

Messrs. D. B. Taraporewala Sons and Co., write to say that they have secured the sole rights of publishing monthly, from April, an Indian edition (in English) of the "Efficiency Magazine" edited by Mr. Herbert Casson. The journal will be called 'Taraporewala's Efficiency Magazine' and will contain besides articles which appear in the English edition, other articles of local interest as well as several pages of reviews of books of outstanding merits published in all parts of the world.

Kher Back In Bombay

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, returned to Bombay on Monday morning after a week-end visit to Nandgaon and Yeola.

KING GHAZI'S BIRTHDAY

Celebration At Royal Consulate-General Of Iraq

To celebrate the birthday of His Majesty King Ghazi of Iraq, the Royal Consul-General for Iraq held a reception at the Royal Consulate General for Iraq, "Panorama" Walkeshwar Road, on Monday evening. There was a distinguished gathering present.

THREE WEDDINGS

The wedding of Miss Dina, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Sidhwa, with Mr. Jamshed J. Tata, was celebrated yesterday at the Allbless Baug. After the wedding a reception was held at which a large gathering was present.

Miss Sarala Mugatlal Munim, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mugatlal Munim, was married to Mr. Jayantkumar Natvarlal Mody at Madhav Bagh yesterday.

The wedding of Mr. Navinchandra, son of Dr. Poonsey Hirji Meisheri, with Miss Devkoover, daughter of Padamsi Shivji was celebrated at Dr. Meisheri's residence at Chinch Bunder Road last evening. A large number of prominent citizens were present at the function.

Parsi lady helping collection for Sir Boman Behramji's Parsi Relief Fund on Jamshedi Nowroz Day on Monday morning in Bombay.

CUSTOMS WIN PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIP

Pinto's All-Important Goal: Great Display By Fritz

The Customs earned the honour of being the first champions of the Provincial Tournament by defeating the St. Xavier's College by a solitary goal in the re-play. There was a greater crowd than on the last occasion, but the match was devoid of those thrills which sent the spectators into ecstacies in the previous encounter.

There was little to choose between the rival teams, but the winners possessed experience as a team that helped them.

THE GAME

The game opened with the Customs attacking but the College defence cleared the danger, but the forwards of the College created no impression on Abreo and Aslam, the opposing backs. Slowly, the College took command, but either the backs or Lynn, in goal, frustrated the attempts of scoring. At the interval, neither team had scored.

On resumption, the College forwards were seen for a little period in the Customs area but Abreo and Aslam gave nothing away. Then the Customs raided the College defence but Pinto was unfortunate on more than one occasion. The Customs were trying very hard for a goal but J. Fritz and Ferreira rose to great heights and cleared attack after attack.

PINTO'S GREAT FEAT

As the end was in sight, Pinto, who was unmarked, got the ball and went through and from close range put the ball past. L. Pinto, into the net. The College fought desperately for the equalizer, but the Customs defence prevented them from scoring. Soon after the end came and the Customs became the first Provincial Champions.

Mr. Summerhayes, the Chairman of the B. P. H. A. welcomed the Hon. Mr. Nurie and spoke a few words about the tournament. Then Mr. Nurie gave away the Trophies to the Winners, Runners-up and the Umpires.

Mr. Nurie, dwelt on the display of the teams, congratulated the Winners, encouraged the losers, and then wished a bright future to the B. P. H. A. and Hockey in Bombay.

With three hearty cheers for the President, and the teams, closure was applied.

THE RESULT:

CUSTOM'S ..... 1 goal
ST. XAVIER'S .... nil.

THE TEAMS:

CUSTOMS: Lynn, Abreo and Aslam; Hasnain, Brewin and Correa, Sweeney, Jagat Singh, Feroze Khan, John Pinto and Afzal.

ST. XAVIER'S: Leo Pinto, O. Ferreira and J. Fritz, A. Mascarenhas, W. Fernandes and E. Bocarro; H. Saldhana, A. Pereira, S. Lissenburg, E. D'Souza and J. Agnel D'Souza.

Umpires: John Pinto and Otto Ernst.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The week-end proved full of sight-seeing, and our two Suburban pleasure resorts were full of picnickers. Sea bathing in Juhu is proving very popular and some hundreds were seen during the week-end having a dip.

The reckless way in which I saw the merry makers enjoying themselves in the water makes me remind them of the yearly tragedies on this sea front, and if they are not careful, before long there will be yet another victim.

DROWNING TRAGEDY AT BANDRA

Talking about Juhu reminds me of the drowning tragedy that occurred at Bandra on Saturday afternoon.

The victim one, Valentine Pascoal Almeida, aged about 17, studying in the Matric Standard of St. Stanislaus High School, it appears, went for a swim, accompanied by his servant and a friend, the three of them not knowing swimming. It was about 2-30 p.m. that they got into the water near the Fort at the Bandra Point. The deceased and his friend went for a swim while the servant sat on an adjoining rock smoking.

After a few minutes the servant heard a cry from one of the boys and saw the deceased drifting away. Not knowing to swim, he did not know what to do, but all the same got into the water, but before he could reach the victim the body had drifted away.

Immediately news was sent to the boy's parents and some fishermen were sent to search the body. It was only at 5-30 p.m. that a fisherman discovered the body in the crevice of a rock about 3 feet under water.

In the same evening a post-mortem examination was held on the body by the Medical officer of the Bandra Hospital when it was recorded that death, in his opinion, was probably due to drowning.

Sub-Inspector K. G. Shaikh of the Bandra Police is making further investigations.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL MEETING

To-morrow, I am told, a special general meeting of the Bandra Municipal Board is to be held at the Municipal Hall at 7 p.m. (S.T.) when a crowded agenda is to be gone through.

The most important items on the agenda are election of the President, election of the Vice-President and appointment of Committees.

FIGHT ILLITERACY IN VILLAGES

Appeal To Students

ALIGARH, Mar. 18.

The General Secretary of the All India Students' Federation has issued an appeal to the students throughout India to utilise the coming summer vacations in the Colleges, for fighting the appalling illiteracy in Indian villages.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lady Jean Ramsay arrived at Government House on Monday.

Lady Lumley returned from Mahableshwar on Monday.

"Chronicle" Jubilee Celebrations

BUILDING PURCHASED FOR THREE PAPERS

It was an enjoyable function that was held in the evening of Monday in the Hall of the Red House, the Headquarters of the three sister institutions, viz: the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel." The occasion was the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the "Bombay Chronicle," which completed its 25th year of its historic career on the 2nd of this month.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, who was proposed to the chair by Mr. Sohrab Kapadia, in his opening speech remarked that it was in the fitness of things to have chosen Jamshedi Navroz to celebrate the happy occasion which was a landmark in the career of the 'Bombay Chronicle.'

PARSIS' CONTRIBUTION.

Mr. Brelvi referred to the great part which Parsis had played in the history of the paper. It was a great Parsi, Pherozeshah Mehta, who had conceived the idea of an English daily in Bombay under Indian management and espousing the cause of Indian Nationalism. But for his initiative, pioneering efforts and wide influence "The Chronicle" would not have been brought into existence. It was again a Parsi, Mr. N. H. Belgamwala, who had, at a critical stage in the career of the paper, undertaken the financial responsibility of conducting it. To-day, again, two Parsis, Messrs. Muncherji Nusserwanji Cama and Tehmurus R. N. Cama, had come to the assistance of the paper and had, by efficient management, placed it on a firm basis of financial stability. Mr. Brelvi made it clear that Pherozeshan Mehta was an Indian first and Indian last. He and the other Parsis to whom he (Mr. Brelvi) had referred, had done all that they did, not as Parsis but as patriotic Indians. He had a special object in drawing attention to the part played by Parsis in the establishment and building up of "The Chronicle" as well as some other national organisations. It was to emphasize that, now that the major communities, the Hindus and Muslims, were enjoying some power in the administration of their country's affairs and would in the future enjoy in an independent India, they should not forget the debt they owed to the small Parsi community which had rendered invaluable and pioneer service to the country.

TRIBUTES.

Many others, Mr. Brelvi continued, had helped to guide the destiny of "The Chronicle." Distinguished Indians like Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the late Pundit Motilal Nehru and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji had been Chairmen of its Board of Directors. Other distinguished Indians had been, from time to time, members of its Board. Messrs. Rustom K. R. Cama, Mahalaxmiwala, Osman Sobani, S. D. Bhedwar and N. H. Belgamwala had given their time and energy to the paper as its Managing Directors and their work was now being worthily done by Messrs. Muncherji and Tehmurus Cama. Mr. Brelvi referred to the help rendered by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and particularly by the late Mr. Omar Sobani, who had been a tower of strength to the paper. After referring to the work of past Managers, Mr. Brelvi said one of them, Mr. Sohrabji P. Kapadia, was still happily working amongst them.

On the editorial side Mr. Brelvi said, many had contributed to the making of the paper. He had referred to them in his article in the Special Jubilee Number, but on that occasion he specially wished to mention the name of Mr. Horniman, who had, in a phenomenally short period, made it a power in the land.

"It is my conviction," Mr. Brelvi said, "that it is not one individual or another who makes a newspaper, which is made by all who work for it, from the Editor down to the office-boy." He thanked all those who were associated in producing the "Chronicle" for the ungrudging and loyal co-operation they had given him in conducting the paper in the face of enormous and, sometimes, even heart-breaking circumstances.

A PURPOSE FULFILLED.

Mr. Brelvi continued: "All of us have reason to rejoice over today's happy occasion. Whether we look at it from the personal or the impersonal point of view. The "Bombay Chronicle" was started with a definite purpose of satisfying the need of a truly nationalist daily in Bombay. That purpose has been fulfilled in an ample measure. As the veteran Congressman, Mr. Gangadharrao points out, "No newspaper in the country stood by the Congress more whole-heartedly and fearlessly than did the "Chronicle" during the trying days of Non-Co-operation, particularly in the Civil Disobedience movement." And no tribute to a newspaper could be greater than is contained in the words of India's greatest leader, Mahatma Gandhi, who says: "The 'Bombay Chronicle' is not merely a newspaper. It is an institution, which must grow with the growth of Nation." We, who celebrate the Silver Jubilee of a paper, which has evoked such a high tribute from India's acknowledged leader, have every reason to rejoice over and be proud of our association with it.

But Mahatma Gandhi's words also contain at once a warning and a stimulus for us. "The Chronicle" can only grow with the growth of the Nation, if we are ourselves worthy of the great opportunity that we have of serving it and rise to the full height of that opportunity.

There is another condition that must be fulfilled of "The Chronicle" is to serve the high purpose that Pherozeshah Mehta had in view and to which Mahatmaji has referred and that is that it must be placed on a firm financial basis and prosper financially with the growth of the nation. That its financial destiny is today placed in the capable hands of Messrs. M. N. Cama and T. R. N. Cama, who have already rendered yeoman's service in this direction, is a guarantee that this condition will be fully satisfied."

THE ADDRESS

Then Mr. Sorabji Kapadia read two addresses which were later presented to Mr. Muncherjee Nusservanji Cama and Mr. T. R. N. Cama in silver Caskets by Mr. Brelvi.

The address to Mr. M. N. Cama, stated:—

"The course of Indian journalism, and of our "Bombay Chronicle" in particular, has not been invariably smooth; we have passed through various vicissitudes, and we naturally recall the last of our tribulations, when, in 1933, the outlook for this concern was very dark and despondent; but difficulties, which then seemed almost insurmountable, were ultimately overcome, and the success was wholly due to your bold leadership and business acumen, which has proved a great asset to our concerns the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel". Though your efforts in this direction may not prove as fruitful and profitable as they may have been if applied to ordinary commercial concerns, in the sense that they may not bring in the same amount of personal profit to you, we are sure that your devotion to this cause must be a source of greater satisfaction to you as the cause of independent nationalist journalism is one of the highest and most potent of services that can be rendered to one's motherland. And we are proud of the fact that you have helped to maintain the traditions of this great institution, by refusing to consider tempting offers made to you for the sale of the same.

It is so apparent that it is almost needless for us to state that you have, by your personal efforts, given great stability to the three concerns and raised their prestige by putting them on sound basis. We feel confident that you will ultimately succeed in crowning your efforts by giving these concerns suitable premises of their own."

In the course of the address to Mr. T. R. N. Cama it was stated:

"We fully appreciate the arduous nature of the task you have undertaken and offer you our best co-operation. It is with great pleasure that we note that you have decided to give more of your time and attention to our institution inspite of your multifarious activities.

We are confident that under your joint managing directorship with Mr. M. N. Cama, all the three papers will show continuous progress."

After the reading of the two addresses was over, Mr. A. M. P. Karai, one of Assistant Editors of

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 5).

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1938

PROHIBITION

The proceedings in the legislatures of Congress Provinces show that prohibition is making steady progress in every one of them. The splendid success of the Salem experiment, acknowledged by responsible officials who have never before taken up a partisan attitude in support of prohibition, has heartened not only Congress Cabinets but even non-Congress ones. And almost everywhere in the country more or less vigorous attempts are being made to promote prohibition or temperance as fast as possible. Nay, it is no exaggeration to say that the movement is being watched with sympathy by millions all over the world, especially in those countries like America where prohibition was in force for some years in the past. Mr. Frederick Grubb, writing in the "Hindu," says: "The passing of prohibition laws in Madras and elsewhere has helped to emphasise the worldwide significance of the Temperance movement. The International Temperance Union, with its headquarters in Switzerland, has been collecting and distributing information on the subject. In the United States of America great interest is naturally being taken in measures which awaken mixed memories from their point of view. Many Americans are agreed that prohibition stands a far better chance of success in a country like India where popular opinion, thanks to religious teaching and traditional custom, has always been largely in favour of abstention from alcohol, than in the West."

Our Responsibility

We also learn from the same writer that the United Kingdom Alliance, which represents the legislative and administrative aspects of the campaign in Great Britain, at the last meeting of its Executive, passed a resolution to the following effect: "The United Kingdom alliance notes with great satisfaction the enactment of measures for the prohibition of the liquor traffic by most of the Provincial legislatures of India; assures the friends of the cause in that country of its full sympathy with what is being done for the promotion of total abstinence." The latest issue of "Harijan" shows how Mr. C. F. Andrews, trying, at Gandhiji's instance, to enlist the support of Christian Churchmen in India and Britain, has met with "good response." It states that among the Churches in Britain which have expressed their sympathy and wished us success are: The Temperance Committee of the Congregational Union of England and Wales; Church of England Temperance Society; Central Offices of the Society of Friends; Temperance Council of the Christian Churches; the Salvation Army, which makes total abstinence a condition of membership. The sympathy that we have elicited from abroad adds to our responsibility, the responsibility of making prohibition a success in India not only for the sake of Congress and India but also for the sake of humanity at large.

Bombay Experiment

It is not possible to notice here the details of the progress of prohibition in the whole of India. But a word is necessary about the programme in our own Presidency, where only a few days hence selected areas in each Division will be proclaimed dry in the sense that all liquor shops will be closed in them but import of liquor within narrow limits from outside areas will be permitted. This is an experiment which, it is hoped, will facilitate complete prohibition, which cannot be long in coming. But the experiment can be wholly successful only if the public are thoroughly vigilant. They should not only help the authorities in detecting illicit production and consumption but should also carry on a strong anti-liquor propaganda. This is particularly necessary because the new experiment permits the use of imported liquor by addicts in their homes. The addicts are likely to circumvent the restrictive rules by storing the permitted quantity both in their own homes and in those of their friends and neighbour. Hitherto liquor was drunk only in shops but its use in homes may make the vice more infectious. This is a risk that needs to be strongly counteracted by anti-liquor propaganda. Again if as much liquor is imported into dry areas as was consumed there before they were proclaimed dry, the experiment will be a failure. This risk too must be guarded against in the interest of the experiment itself, even if it is necessary to carry on peaceful picketing of shops from which abnormal quantities of liquor are purchased. We trust the experiment of dry areas will soon lead to complete prohibition, which is much harder to be evaded or circumvented.

Plight Of Kanara

Acharya Kaka Kalelkar's impressions of his recent tour of North Kanara and the report of that tour, as given by our Kanara correspondent, reveal a deplorable state of things in that unhappy district. All reports and even official records go to prove that as a result of a vicious forest policy agriculture is steadily languishing and population is declining. Referring to the all too common destruction of crops by wild beasts and the killing of five men by a man-eating tiger during the last few weeks, Mr. Kalelkar said it would be cruel not to give gun licenses more liberally in the district. But this is only one out of many measures that need to be taken by Government to make human habitation tolerable in the district. Many other grievances and necessary remedies have been setforth in the elaborate memorandum presented to Government by Messrs. Basrur and Masur and in our own columns from time to time by Mr. Basrur and Mr. S. G. Warty. Government have already made a beginning in giving relief with their decision to clear the forest "within half a mile of any substantial village and within a quarter of a mile of any substantial area of cultivation." But the official interpretation of the actual orders issued in this behalf and the rules governing the concession seem to have given the impression in the district that the rules and their official interpretation seriously whittle down the benefit of the concession. In any case Government will themselves admit that they have only made a beginning and that a great deal more needs to be done by way of belief. We are glad to learn that Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Forests and Agriculture, will shortly visit the district to see things for himself. We trust he will stay in the district long enough to be able to study thoroughly its various complicated problems. We are sure he will be given all the guidance he needs by Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, President of the Karnatak Congress Committee, who made his last tour of the district along with Mr. Kalelkar to make a special study of its problems.

Welcome Lead

The special session of the All-India Muslim League to consider the Shahidgunj question will now be held on April 19 in Calcutta. But the lead given by Mr. Jinnah and the Council of the All-India Muslim League, which has just passed a long resolution on the subject, will of course be followed by the Special Session. On this resolution we heartily congratulate Mr. Jinnah and his followers. They have done a very wise thing in endorsing Sir Sikandar Hayat's action and their appeal, couched in an eloquent language of conciliation and goodwill, is entitled to favourable response on the part both of Muslims and Sikhs. If the League and its leaders were to bring the same conciliatory attitude of mind to hear on the general Hindu-Muslim problem instead of pre-conceived hostility and unfailingly tendentious and provocative language they would have made a real contribution to the solution of a problem the continued existence of which is a matter of profound pain and sorrow to every right-minded Indian whether Hindu or Muslim. Indeed, we would earnestly appeal to the Muslim League leaders to follow in this respect too their own lead which they have just given on the Shahidgunj question. They will receive full response from the Congress.

IF WE HAD A LEAGUE OF PEOPLES

No Mandates, No Colonies And No Dictatorships

(By Reginald Reynolds.)

Not with a "reformed League" am I concerned, in which the fundamental principles of power politics would remain. I cannot regard these as compatible with peace, as I understand the word. The Labour Party in my own country and similar parties in other parts of the world have, as I see it, failed principally because they have accepted the advice which the Boyg gave to Peer Gynt: "Go round about." It is this treacherous philosophy which has continually led idealists to disaster; for all reformists who accept half-measures must sooner or later use powers of repression against those who demand more. Such is the history of all compromises with imperialism and war.

The problem is not simple. If on the one hand we can have no part in a "collective security" which merely secures the "have" powers against the "have-nots", so on the other hand we cannot lend our support to a so-called solution of war by handing colonies to Germany, Italy and Japan as though their inhabitants were so many pieces of raw meat. We have to believe in the inalienable right of peoples to choose their own form of Government. If this principle has any meaning, it applies not only to the peoples of Europe, but also to Bantus and Hottentots, Arabs and Indians.

The proposed League of Peoples would bear little resemblance to the present League. India is now represented by gentlemen appointed, not by Indians, but by their British rulers. In a League of Peoples, India would have its own delegation, for clearly it is absurd for Britain to appoint the Indian delegates as it would be for Italy to appoint the delegates for Ethiopia. India has a population about eight times that of Britain and should rank in the counsels of the world rather as a continent than as a country. The same applies to a greater degree to China and in a less degree to Russia. But it is hardly fair that Europe should be rewarded for its uncivilized habits by giving to each one of its tribal states a status equal to that of a sub-continent.

Economic Witch Doctors.

In this new League, civilized ideas would at last dominate the discussions. No doubt the tribes of New Guinea would be represented there to teach Europeans how to reach an agreed decision without voting. South Africa would be represented by a delegation based on its population ratio—that is, four Negroes to one white man. These Negroes, and those from other former African colonies, would be able to teach the Europeans the immorality of assuming private property and land, and the folly of poverty amidst plenty. They would expose the economic witch doctors who order wheat to be burned and oranges to be thrown into the seas, in order to placate their mysterious gods. Hindus and Eskimos, Negritos and natives of the Luchu Islands (whom Napoleon called "savages" because they had no weapons) would teach us pacifism. The word "democracy" would at last acquire some meaning in the West with the representation of the ancient village republics of India, re-born and federated into the first democratic state the world has ever seen.

Even our religion and our personal habits would be improved by such a League. Armed force would clearly be eliminated. Indeed, the only opposition that could possibly come to such a project would be from a minority of European savages and their unfortunates Japanese imitators; and these will obviously have to be educated and civilized a little before such a League is possible. The desire to arm the present League has arisen primarily from the fact that it was founded to guarantee Britain and France the possession of their colonial loot.

No Place For Mandates.

Enormous powers of conciliation would be exercised by such a League, though it is doubtful whether they would be required in a world which could produce such a League as this. There would, of course, be no place in such a world for mandates or for non-self-

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 6.)

TYRANNY OVER RUSSIA

The Root Of The Tragedy

(By H. N. Brailsford).

While reading the reports of the third trials of Stalin's opponents, I recollected a vow I took 30 years ago: Never to apply the word incredible to anything Russian.

At first I had refused to believe that Azeff, who controlled the terrorist work of the Social Revolutionaries, could be a Czarist police agent; but the evidence was soon irresistible.

One clique within the higher Bureaucracy and the Court had used these brave but misguided terrorists to "liquidate" a rival clique. And it was duly removed.—generals, Ministers, even a Grand Duke.

We had all believed that this corrupt, ancient Russia perished in the civil war. But it appears from this trial that three high Soviet officials, a People's commissar, an assistant Commissar, and the head of the vast Co-operative organisation had all been police spies in Czarist days.

Much graver than this was the fact that the entire police system carried on the traditions and technique of the old Czarist political police.

I am never sure that I know what Marx meant by the dictatorship of the proletariat, but I doubt if he meant anything, like the G.P.U. or its present equivalent. It is a system of justice as well as a police force. It tries its prisoners, undefended, in secret. That means that the life and death of every Soviet citizen depend on the uncontrolled will of men who are the servants of the Executive, themselves removable and liable to trial and execution in secret.

For public trials are rare. Fifty victims of this purge have been tried in public. Many hundreds have been shot in secret.

Murder Plot

That is the system. Let us now look at the man who stood for many years at its head.

Yagoda was, after Stalin, the most powerful figure in Russian life. All the famous political trials of the Mensheviks, the "Industrial Party," and the engineers, were his work.

If we are to believe the evidence of this trial, he was not only a traitor but a super-criminal. He himself assisted in the murder of Kirov, and, none the less within a month shot as guilty of that murder more than a hundred persons after secret trial.

He did all the usual things that Trotskyists are supposed to do—conspired with the Fascist Powers, proposed to surrender Soviet territory, planned to restore capitalism and cast himself for the role of Fuehrer.

In addition, he actually compelled the leading physicians of Moscow to murder several distinguished people, including Maxim Gorky and his son.

The motive in the case of the last-named was apparently that Yagoda had an intrigue with this man's wife; Gorky, moreover left a considerable fortune.

How much to believe of these doctors' unconvincing confessions we need not discuss. But one significant passage in Dr. Levin's evidence arrested my attention. Why did he poison Gorky?

"To me, Yagoda appeared the most powerful man in the Soviet Union.. I had to obey him. Yagoda threatened not only me, but declared that he would **destroy the whole of my family** ..I love my family. That is the only explanation why I obeyed Yagoda, why I did all he asked."

That, then is the system. If it can avail to force a doctor to poison his patient, it will also serve to extort a confession.

Do you suppose that it began or ceased with Yagoda? His successor, Yezoff, was trained in the same school.

Military "Coup"

Still trying hard to believe, let us look at some of this evidence. It all points, of course, to Trotsky. He met several of the prisoners, in Meran, Paris and elsewhere.

That is as may be. One of the most precise of these accusations has already gone the way of the earlier tales of this kind.

Bessonoff (one of the staff of the Soviet Embassy in Berlin) testified that at the end of December, 1936, or in early January 1937, he wrote to Trotsky and got an answer within two days. It was to the effect that it was time to carry out a military 'coup d'etat.'

As usual, the persons responsible for this confession made a slip. Between December 19 and January 22 Trotsky was crossing the Atlantic from Norway to Mexico. A Norwegian police officer escorted him to prevent him using the wireless.

This business of the military 'coup d'etat' is equally curious. It is a new feature.

When Tukhachevsky and the other leading generals were shot, the judgment accused them of many things, including the sale of military secrets for money, but there was no mention of this plan.

It now appears that Bukharin began the plot in 1932. Yagoda joined it in 1933. The generals were all in it, and details for the seizure of the Kremlin had been worked out.

I should have supposed that as one batch after another of the conspirators was caught, those still at large would have struck to save their lives. Where was the difficulty?

Yagoda commanded the G.P.U.'s army. Tukhachevsky had the Red Army under him. The commander of the Moscow garrison was won over.

Nothing happened. Why? Apparently because Tukhachevsky had a fancy to see George VI. crowned. That is "incredible" behaviour.

Yagoda, The Villain

The real puzzle, if you trust the confessions, is why these men conspired at all. Some were in

(Continued on page 9, col. 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

AWAY WITH IT.

Following the lead of the Frontier Province, the Bombay Government have introduced a Bill to repeal the Bombay Special (Emergency) Powers Act of 1932. The statement of objects and reasons says that the powers granted by the Act "are no longer necessary". It might well have been added that the powers are unjust and oppressive. However, as the odious Act is doomed, we shall not argue much about it. It is to be hoped that other Congress Governments will not be long in repealing similar Acts in their provinces. There is danger in letting them remain in the hope they will be only a dead letter. The danger is not imaginary that Ministers may get needlessly panicky in face of political, communal or industrial unrest and resort to repressive laws and thereby give a sort of sanctity to them.

STATESMANLIKE ACTION

Congress stands for the rejection of Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code and reducing it to a dead letter except in a clear case of incitement to violence. Writing a few days ago on the conviction by the Madras High Court of Mr. S. S. Batlivala, under that section, we suggested that "the logic of events may have justified this particular prosecution, but now that the ends of law are served it would not be altogether unjust or impolitic on the part of the Madras Government to remit the sentence and release Mr. Batlivala." We are very glad that the Madras Government has now done so. It is a statesmanlike act for which Sjt. Rajagopalachariar deserves congratulations. And, as a matter of fact the ultimate end of the prosecution will be served better by releasing Mr. Batlivala than if he had been made to serve out the full sentence. For it is perfectly true that clemency shown at this stage will, as the Madras Government observe conduce "to the maintenance of non-violence and good feeling."

CULTURAL CONTACTS.

It is a very opportune plea which Mr. Ram Manohar Lohia, the Secretary of the Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee, has made for the establishment and extension of India's cultural and trade relations with foreign countries. Thanks to the apathy of the Government of India precious little is being made for a proper interpretation of the life of this country to people abroad, though the recent decision to produce propaganda film is a welcome sign of their awakening. It is significant that Dr. Lohia, too, addresses his appeal mainly to Indian cinema companies, who can render most valuable services in this field. The potentialities of the screen in portraying the artistic and cultural achievements of India are unlimited and the exhibition of specially produced films will be of great help in educating foreign people. The various Chambers of Commerce and Industry ought to take the intiative in developing Indian trade abroad, without waiting for the lead to come from Government. The proposals made by Dr. Lohia deserve to be explored further and a special conference for the purpose seems to be the obvious desideratum.

REMOVE THAT BAN

Pursuant to the appeal of the Indian Civil Liberties Union, this city, as many others in the country, recorded on Sunday its emphatic protest against the continued ban on the Communist Party. The mammoth meeting, which was held at Chowpatty under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress and several other public bodies afforded a unique opportunity not only for supporting the cause of civil liberties but also for clarifying the Congress position. The Fundamental Rights resolution adopted by the Karachi session has guaranteed freedom of opinion and freedom of association, and Congressmen, therefore, are bound to support the demand for legalising the Communist Party of India. The present ban is opposed to all canons of civil liberty and its continuation is an outrage on public feelings. It is very strange, indeed that while the Communist Party can function lawfully in Britain, it should be suppressed in this country in such an autocratic fashion. But while Congressmen have no hesitation in endorsing this demand, this endorsement extends no further than the issue at stake. Prominent Congress leaders at the meeting therefore did well in impressing upon the public that the support for a fundamental principle does not mean support for the particular programme of any other party.

HARIJAN MOVEMENT IN INDORE.

The reactionaries who had the audacity to ask the Maharaja of Indore to cancel his Government's proclamation throwing open all State temple to Harijans have been rightly snubbed by him. "No civilised State or country," he says in his reply to their representative, "can keep a section of its people under the burden of untouchability and deny them the privileges given to other Hindus." Some of the super-orthodox Hindus seem to be in a militant hood, for the "Maheshwari Vaishya" caste committee is reported to have outcasted four persons for joining a Harijan procession at the temple entry time. It behoves the reformers to reply to this wanton challenge by joining similar processions in larger numbers. They should do so even apart from the Bill, introduced by some of them in the Legislative Council, forbidding the excommunication of persons for lawful activities.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Two very dark sides of the picture of the Nazi success are:—

Firstly, the number of suicides of prominent opponents to the regime many of which are not published. The latest include Neustadt Stuermer, ex-Austrian Minister of the Interior, Kurt Sonnenfeld, editor of the "Neuefreiepresse," and Egon Friedel, distinguished historian.

Secondly, the pitiful plight of 200,000 Jews in Vienna who suddenly find themselves faced with the most severe form of anti-semitism. The shops in Vienna have been taken over.

—Vienna Message.

* * *

Apropos of the Shahidgunj question, the Council of the All-India Muslim—the list of those prominently present will be of great interest and instruction to students of Indian affairs—appeals, in an eloquent resolution to both Muslims and Sikhs in the Punjab "to rise to the occasion."

Just as the Muslim League has at last agreed to fall to the occasion. Amen.

* * *

"Federation" declares Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, "is a halter round India's neck."

Our choice of metaphors should be guided not so much by considerations of very strict accuracy as of politeness to the trustees of British India and Their Highnesses of Indian India.

* * *

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai further declared: "Nobody can say that the Congress is either a Hindu or a Muslim organisation."

Now this is a direct denial of the prescriptive rights of Muslim leaders like Mr. Jinnah, Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, Mr. Fazlul Haq etc. to call the Congress-er-er whatever they like. In fact it is another anti-Muslim "atrocity."

* * *

The Punjab, Sjt. Bhulabhai told his Lahore audience, "is a problem."

It is a Crass World Puzzle.

We don't really know what it means. But that about describes the Punjab.

* * *

A rally of Muslims was organised in Calcutta by the Muslim League and the Khilafat Committee to support Mr. Fazlul Haq.

Bravo, Mr. Haq. If the Proja Party members have made good their escape you have captured the Muslim League and the Khilafat Committee.

* * *

Sir Ghulam Husain Hedayatullah has resigned, which is a pity.

He made history after the last elections.

The leader of a party of two or three he became the Premier of Sind.

How? It was both simple and unparalleled. Usually people join parties. In this case parties joined Sir Ghulam and made him into a Majority Party. It is a record in politics of which Sind should have been proud.

But Sind seems to have forgotten its own greatness. What a pity.

And yet.....

* * *

"Mr. Hull's eloquent definition of methods by which the cause of Law and Justice could be supported and peace brought to a distracted world would find ready acceptance in the hearts of all English speaking peoples."

—Lord Halifax.

Unblushing blatancy thy name is "realistic" British deplomacy!

* * *

Paying a tribute to the "free" Parliament and "free" Press of Britain, Mr. Neville Chamberlain said the other day, " . . . . in this centrifugal machine of publicity, everything false, insincere and untruthful is sooner or later thrown out and only what is sound, honest and sensible remains."

We only wish it did.

* * *

Vienna states officially that "Dr. Schuschnigg is not under arrest."

Of course not. He is merely confined to his home under a strict guard and not allowed to go about.

* * *

Teacher: 'Give me a good example of a coincidence.'

Tommy: 'My father, and mother were married on the same day.'

Stewart's One Hour Of Omnibus Oratory

M.L.A's. CRITICISE MOTOR VEHICLES BILL

See Danger To Road Traffic And Provincial Autonomy

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Moving reference of the Motor Vehicles Bill to a Select Committee Sir Thomas Stewart described the measure as a highway code and said:

"This is the third time within the past two years that the Government of India have brought before this House a legislative measure of major—indeed of prime-importance And when I use the term 'major' I don't mean merely to imply that this is a long and complicated bill. I would claim also that in importance it is comparable with the Companies Act and the Insurance Act amendments which have so recently been placed upon the statute book, and I would even venture to suggest that it concerns and touches a much wider public than either of those two measures"

Sir Thomas dealt at length with the genesis of the bill and referred to the main objectives of the measure, which he labelled the "regulative" aspect and the "co-ordination" aspect.

At first sight, he said, it might appear that the provisions for the issue and revocation of licences introduced a very high degree of regimentation and closely circumscribed the elementary rights of the individual.

Apart from the fact that the individual has no elementary rights to be a danger to other individuals, I would refer to Clause 13—the apppeal clause—which protects the individual against the arbitrations or vagaries of the executive authorities. And I would also point out that whatever there may be by way of regimentation and I feel certain that what we have proposed will be approved by every authority charge with the regulation and control of motor traffic—that regimentation will not be by the centre but by the provinces for whom, under Clause 21, we propose a very liberal rule making power in regard to procedure for the control of licensing.

A most important change in substance proposed was contained in Clause 23 which provided that registration in any one province should be effective throughout the whole of British India. "I would however like to emphasise that this provision makes no invasion on the fiscal rights of the provinces, for the clause makes it clear that the recognition of the validity of a provincial registration throughout India carried with no exemption from taxation in other provinces.

The bill proposed to make it obligatory upon provincial Governments to set up transport authorities. To this obligation exception has been taken in some quarters and the alternative had been put forward that the relevant clause should be framed in permissive rather than mandatory terms.

"The Government, however, attach the highest importance to the mandatory nature of the relevant provision While we are happy to acknowledge the spirit of co-operation which is being exhibited in the provinces we feel that unless the control of transport is on a secure basis—and such a basis can only be secured by a mandatory provision—proper co-ordination of road and rail transport can never be achieved".

A notable part of Sir Thomas' speech related to compulsory third party insurance. He said the "Government of India have felt it incumbent on themselves to propose some remedy or some relief for those unfortunates who are involved in motor accidents. They could not ignore the fact that the death rate from motor accidents in India is very nearly twice that of any other country in the world and whereas in New Zealand 7.4 persons are killed for every 10,000 motor cars plying on the roads, in India notwithstanding its vast area the corresponding figure is 100 and when we consider that many, perhaps, most of those who are injured are poor, uneducated and in many cases the only support of a family, humanitarian grounds alone suggest that the case for insurance is strong. I realise the strength of the objections to compulsory insurance It means extra operating cost for the motor car owner who so often has little margin to provide for additional working cost.

But the findings of the Insurance Committee have encouraged us to think that the additional burden on the bus or lorry owners will not be too heavy. One anna per passenger per hundred miles or two annas per ton of goods carried each day cannot be regarded as excessive and the Government of India feel very strongly that the bus or lorry owner should shoulder this not excessive burden in the interests of his poorer and less fortunate brethren.

CUMPULSORY INSURANCE

The proposal to make insurance compulsory has received very widespread support and though all provincial Governments are not unanimous on this issue we feel very strongly that it is one on which we should ask the support and approval of this House." Sir Thomas made it clear by reference to Clause 1 that compulsory insurance was not to be made obligatory until five years have elapsed since the commencement of this Act.

Sir Thomas said the Select Committee on the Bill was not intended to proceed to a consideration of the Bill in the present session but probably meet some time in July and its report should be considered in the forthcoming Simla session. He trusted that the Bill would be regarded by all parties in the House in a light similar to that in which the Companies and Insurance Bills were regarded. This Bill was intended for benefit of India as a whole, and he commended his motion to the House with confidence.

OMNIBUS ORATORY

Sir Thomas Stewart spoke over an hour to the attentive House.

Mr. Noor Mahomed Chinoy, member of the Motor Vehicles Insurance Committee, was present in the President's gallery.

Mr. B. Das, the first speaker after the mover, thought that the omnibus bill to deal with omnibuses of India "was likely to be" a further halter round the necks of unfortunate provinces". It appeared the bill was based on the principle that everything which was good for the United Kingdom was also good for India, but what about the difference between the two? "When I have not got the United Kingdom pattern of Government, I am averse to having United Kingdom pattern of luxury". (Cheers.)

He expected the Road Fund to be under the industries member, But he found it under the Communications Member, who also had the railways, under his control. The Congress Paty was not present last year, when the official resolution on petrol duty and control of funds proceeding therefrom was passed. The Party, therefore, had no responsibility in that connection, and he asked who gave the Central Government the right to pass regulations for the provinces, who, for instance were going to pay for the weighing machines to weigh the vehicles in order to see whether they were overloaded? There were hundreds of districts and sub-divisions where the weighing machines would be needed and provinces could not be expected to pay that.

Sir Thomas Stewart interrupting stated that the Central Government had already paid for a number of weighing machines.

WHY FAVOUR INDIAN STATES?

Mr. Das proceeding urged the time had come for increase of petrol duty from two to three annas and for permission to the provinces to use a fund on annual maintenance of roads built out of that fund. He complained against the provision that cars registered in Indian States could run all over India, and asked why was reciprocal provision for cars registered in British India not made?

Mr. B. Das objected to Government cars going unlicensed and to compulsory insurance. Have compulsory education in India, he asked amid cheers. The Government of India might sit like the benevolent grand uncle and say that the provinces had full power to make rules under the Act, but there is the mailed fist behind the smile of the Government of India and every "may" in the bill has force of "must".

DISSECTION OF TRAFFIC

Dr. Bannerjee believed that within certain limits, regulation and co-ordination were desirable and necessary objects, but there were various dangers accompanying them, which should be guarded against. For instance, regulation meant large powers in the hands of police, who, they all knew, oppressed the people in many provinces. A great deal of improve-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 3).

REBEL 'PLANES BUSY

Incendiary Bombs Over Tarragona And Reus: Several Casualties

BARCELONA, March 21.

Six nationalist 'planes heavily bombed Tarragona and Reus at 8-20 a. m. according to the Spanish Press Agency. Five people were killed and 25 wounded in Tarragona and three killed and 17 wounded in Reus, whereon 38 bombs, mostly incendiary were dropped.—Reuter.

BRITISH APPEAL TO VATICAN

Regarding Franco's Bombing Of Civil Population

LONDON, March 21.

The British Government have invited the Vatican to make a parallel representation to Gen. Franco with those being made by the British and French Governmen's regarding the bombing of civil populations.—Reuter.

BRITONS TO EVACUATE BARCELONA

BARCELONA. March 21.

All Britons have been advised to evacuate on March 23, when the British cruiser "Penelope" is expected.—Reuter.

Why Evacuation Order

BARCELONA, March 21.

The advice to leave Barcelona was given by the British Consul-General, who urged Britishers to take the opportunity of going to Marseilles and reminded them that embarkation in British warships might not be possible in case of an emergency.—Reuter.

HITLER'S ASSURANCE AND AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE, March 21

After a meeting of the Cabinet, Mr. Lyons announced that Mr. Chamberlain has informed Australia that Germany has given assurances respecting the integrity of Czechoslovakia, thus easing the tension and therefore, it was unnecessary to call the Commonwealth Parliament earlier than it was intended.—Reuter's Special.

ALLAHABAD RETURNING TO NORMAL

Shops To Open To-day

ALLAHABAD, March 21.

After four days of communal frenzy, which, besides taking a toll of 11 killed and 59 injured, had completely paralysed the City's business and other occupations, Allahabad is showing signs of returning to normal activities. There are less panic and scare today, though wild rumours are still afloat, hampering the efforts of those working for bringing about normal conditions The shops are being reopened and some traffic is seen in the streets, which, since the outbreak of the rioting, had presented an absolutely deserted appearance.

SHOPS STILL CLOSED

Dr. K. N. Katju, Minister for Law and Order, accompanied by the District Magistrate, was seen personally persuading the shopkeepers in the Chowk to open their shops. For a time it appeared as if they would succeed in their efforts and have all the shops in the area opened, but the usual crop of baseles rumours began to spread and scared the shopkeepers, who are still keeping their shops closed.

There has, however, been an all-round improvement and, barring the ordinary "Marpit" near the Jamna bridge this morning, when one man was injured, no fresh case has been registered during the last 36 hours. The authorities believe that the situation has very much improved and is well under control. They expect that most of the shops will be opened by this evening or at the latest to-morrow morning.

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit and Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon left for Lucknow last night.—A. P.

Not All Quiet At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, March 21.

Though some marked improvement was visible in the riot situation this morning, some stray assaults were reported towards noon. Several Muslim shops which were opened in the morning, were closed at noon on receipt of news that a Muslim was assaulted in Muthiganj. An attempt to stab a Hindu was also reported from Nakaskona, a Muslim area.

In the evening the situation was reported to be getting worse panic prevails in the city unabated.—United Press.

LUCK FOR KHAR RESIDENT

Homi Draws Royal Danieli In Grand National Sweepstake

LONDON, March 21.

The Grand National Sweepstake draw: Total prize fund £1,612 000, Divided 16 customary units. Seventy-six unplaced horses draw £460 each. Fifty residual prizes of £230 each.

L. V. 26731 Homi, Seaview Terrace, Khar, Bombay, drew Royal Danieli

Brighter Cottage S. X 74628 Rang. Box 829, Rangoon.

Dawmar M. P. 50730 Nine Initials C/o. George Read Company Chowringhee Square, Calcutta.

Latsuche P. Q. 71775, Mahavir Bagagra, Kathiawar.

Workman M. W. 75327 Abul Fateh Gro, Katni.

Provocative C. X. 77962 Prag Vithalji C/o. Babubrlai, Bandar, Kathiawar.

Flying Minutes M. N 79143 Hashmuth Cross Lane, Pathak Building, Bombay.

Cabin Fire H L 06894 My Darling C/o. Dara Company, Bazar Gate Street, Bombay; M B 73333 How Sweat, Tharrawady

Blue Shirt L. R. 37166 Myinsiyathi, Poklerron Kyaung, Kyaiklat, Burma.

LUCK FOR BOMBAY MEN

Irish Hospitals Trust Sweepstake Draws

LONDON, March 21.

Following are Irish Hospitals Trust sweepstake draws:

Comedian M. H. 42298, Ebrahim Usufalli C/o. Dalal Tayeball, Makechowk, Ratlam.

Sky Knight, J. R. 39940, Levingston, R. and K. Railway, Sitapur.

Blue Prince P. A. 86187 Azmath, Kalama Street, Mysore.

Cooleen L. P. 23872 Shivji, Mutiny Memorial Road, New Delhi.

Pompier M D. 40323 Shanzi, Thazi, Upper Burma.

Pompier M. N. 41859 Bagawandas, Shankarbari Lane, Bombay.

Persian Sun L. N. 21935 Pushpa, Manahar Building, Second Floor, Bombay.

Hopeful Hero M. J. 43947 O. M. Tailor Street, Surat.

Bratton J. M. 34394 Jehedar Pushkarsingh Tirloksing, United Provinces.

Wires L. M. 72967 Shirin F. Madon, Motan Mansion, Jaifalwadi Bombay drawn Buckthorn.

U. S. NAVY EXPANSION.

WASHINGTON, March 21.

The House of Representatives have approved the Naval Expansion Bill which now goes to the Senate.—Reuter.

AUSTRIA SCRATCHED FROM DAVIS CUP

BERLIN, March 21.

The Austrian players in future will be included in German teams. Therefore, Austria has been scratched from Davis Cup giving India a bye.—Reuter.

EASY WIN FOR ENGLISH TOURISTS

PERTH, March 21.

In the match between Western Australia and Australian England Tourists, Western Australia made 192 (O'Reilly four for 65 and 73) (O'Reilly five for 12).

Australian England Tourists made 391 (Bradman 102) McCabe 122.

The Tourists won by an innings and 126 runs.—Reuter.

THEY NEVER HELP WAR

Mexican Eagle Oil Co's Declaration

LONDON, March 20.

The managers of the Mexican Eagle Oil Company declare that the company had never adopted or encouraged methods such as supplying money or arms and ammunition to assist rebellions as alleged by President Cardenas.—Reuter's Special

Leila Row Beaten

CAIRO, March 21.

In Women's Semi Final. Billie Yorke beat Miss Leela Row 6-4, 6-3. Miss Row put up a good fight, but possessing only outstanding forehand drive, she was unable to compete with Billie Yorke's variety of shots.—Reuter.

ANGLO-ITALIAN TALKS

LONDON, March 21.

The conversations, which are proceeding between the Ambassador, Earl of Perth, and the Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, in Rome show that progress is being made, said the Prime Minister in the House of Commons.—Reuter.

EXPROPRIATION SCARE

Forty M.L.A.s To Protest Against Bombay Revenue Bill

HUBLI, March 21.

Forty members of the Bombay Legislature have sent up a memorandum, it is understood, protesting against the proposed Land Revenue Bill shortly to be introduced by the Ministry in the Assembly on the ground that the measure is expropriatory.

KARNATAK UNIFICATION

Mr. V. N. Jog, M.L.A., sponsor of the Karnatak Unification resolution in the Assembly arrived here and is consulting friends and leading Congressmen on the resolution, which is coming up in the Assembly at the end of the month.—A.P.

QUESTION ON CLASHES IN U. P. ASSEMBLY

LUCKNOW, March 21.

"The House would be relieved to hear that there is distinct improvement both in Allahabad as well as Benares to-day", declared the Premier Pandit G B Pant in the U. P Assembly questioned by the Nawab of Chhattari on the latest information about the situation in both these places

The Premier informed Mr. H. Mahmud Husain Khan that on March 19 a communal riot broke out in Banda in which brickbats were used, as a result of which 31 persons were injured Peace was however restored without resort to force.

In reply to further questions the Premier said that there were some stray assaults and some clashes here and there. He did not think it was necessary for him to give detailed account about these small incidents. He hoped the House would agree with him that it would not be conducive to greater harmony to make a catalogue of incidents whether big or small relating to clashes and did not intend to make further statements.—A.P.

THREAT TO BENGAL M.L.A.

Move For Adjournment In Assembly

CALCUTTA, March 21.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the Assembly Lobbies this afternoon as news spread that Mr. Tamiz-ud-din Khan, Leader of the newly formed Independent Proja Party, had received an anonymous threatening letter, warning him of serious consequences and reminding him that martyrs like Abdul Rashid are not yet extinct from the Muslim community.

It will be recalled here that nearly twenty members of the Muslim Coalition Party recently seceded from it under the leadership of Mr. Tamiz-ud-Din, and decided to work in collaboration with the Congress Party in the Bengal Legislature.

This letter may form the subject matter of an adjournment motion in the Bengal Assembly.—United Press.

Who Wrote The Threatening Letter

CALCUTTA, March 21.

Subsequent enquiries show that the threatening letter received by Mr. Tabizuddin Khan, Leader of the Independent Proja Party in the Bengal Assembly, was signed by members of the "Islamic Republican Party."—United Press.

Bengal Assembly Grants Jails Demand

CALCUTTA, March 21.

The Bengal Assembly to-night voted the entire demand of Rs. 36,31,000 for grant under head "Jail Convicts Settlement" without division. Three cut motions to the demand were moved, all of which were rejected without division.—A. P.

JAWAHAR AND STATES

BANGALORE, March 20.

In the course of his letter addressed to a friend in Mysore, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru states that he has an abiding interest in the doings of the Congress in Native States, and particularly in Mysore.

Pt. Nehru adds: "The Dewan's references in the Karnataka Sahitya Parishad have no import as to require either attention or reply. The resolution of the Indian National Congress with regard to similar bodies in Native States gives a greater push to the activities conducted therein."—United Press.

Visitors To Otto Planetta's Grave

VIENNA, March 21.

Hero worshippers are visiting the grave of Otto Planetta Many wreaths have been placed at the grave.—Reuter.

Mexican Labour To Manage Oilfields?

Expropriation Of Foreign Interests In Full Swing

GOVT. APPOINT ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION

MEXICO CITY: March 21.

GOVERNMENT HAVE APPOINTED AN ADMINISTRATIVE COMMISSION OF SEVEN TO MANAGE THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY FOLLOWING THE EXPROPRIATION OF FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES.

TWO MEMBERS ARE DRAWN FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, TWO FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL ECONOMY AND THREE FROM THE OIL WORKERS' SYNDICATES.

Evacuation Of British Workers

All the British employees of the Mexican Eagle Oil Company have been evacuated from Pozarica oilfields following Government's action in expropriating foreign petroleum interests.

Anti-foreign agitation among the Mexican workers, who have taken the control of Pozarica, is reported to have been intense, but incidents have been avoided.

Labour To Fore

MESSAGES FROM OTHER PARTS OF MEXICO REPORT THAT THE LABOUR ELEMENTS ARE RAPIDLY TAKING OVER THE MANAGEMENT OF OILFIELDS.

Meanwhile, the foreign companies have applied to Court for an injunction against the expropriation order, presumably challenging the legality of the President's action.—Reuter.

'CHRONICLE' SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

(Continued from Page 5).

"The Chronicle" read a poem.

M. N. CAMA'S REPLY

Mr. Cama said he did not deserve all the praise showerd on him. He paid a tribute to Mr. Brelvi for his efficient conduct of the paper through troublous times they had to pass Coming to the career of the "Chronicle", he was at one with the remarks made by Mr Brelvi about the difficulties, vicissitudes and troubles through which it had to pass. If the "Chronicle" had successfully tided over all difficulties, it was due to the great team spirit shown by the members of the staff from time to time to whose zeal, enthusiasm and co-operation, its present eminent position was no less due. He hoped that such co-operation and team spirit would be continued in the future, so that the paper might continue its noble work.

"OUR OWN BUILDING"

Coming to the point raised in the address about providing a "house of our own", Mr. Cama announced amidst applause hat he had purchased the very house in which they were now housed.

He then thanked every one concerned for the great honour done to him, and hoped that the members of the staff of the papers concerned would continue to work in a team spirit, so that this branch of the Fourth Estate might continue to render greater and greater service to the National cause. He thanked Mr. Sorabji Kapadia for his valuable help given to him.

Mr. T. R. N. Cama also spoke highly of the team spirit which was brought to bear in the discharge of their duties by the members of the staff, but for which the newspaper would not have occupied the eminent and satisfactory position that it occupied to-day. He hoped they would continue to work in team spirit so that the paper might continue its useful and important career as hithertofore.

Mr. Sorabji Kapadia in moving a vote of thanks to the Chair referred to the services rendered to "The Chronicle" as Editor by Mr S. A Brelvi

The gathering was then treated to refreshments, after which the function of the evening terminated.

SURPRISE FOR BENGAL COUNCIL

Point Of Order On Bills Introduced

CALCUTTA, March 21.

Surprise was sprung on the Treasury Benches during the sitting of the Bengal Legislative Council (Upper Chamber) to-day, when Prof. Humayun Kabir, member of the Proja Party, raised an important point of order, questioning the competence of the Provincial Legislature to consider any Bill proposing taxation on consumption of electricity, which he contended was a subject included in the Federal list of subjects, as per Schedule VII of the Government of India Act.

The occasion for the point of order arose when the Finance Minister, Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, moved the consideration in the Upper House of the Bengal Legislature, of the "Bengal Expiring Laws Bill, 1938," which sought to make permanent Bills, imposing taxation on (1) Consumption of Electricity; (2) Entertainments; (3) Stamp Duty; and (4) Court Fees.

These four Bills, if enacted into law, are estimated to yield a total revenue of Rs. 30 lakhs.

Elaborating his argument that the consideration of the Bengal Expiring Laws Bill was "ultra vires" of the House, Prof Kabir said that the duty on the consumption of electricity was an Excise Duty and, as such, it was exclusively reserved for the Federal Legislature.

Similarly, added Prof. Kabir, the rate of Stamp Duty in respect of Bills of Lading was also an exclusively Federal subject

The President of the House, while reserving his ruling on the point of order raised by the Professor, opined that the discussion on the merits of the Bill might go on.

In case he was convinced that the consideration of the Bill was "ultra vires" of the House, the House, it is clear, is empowerd under the Standing Rules not to put the matter to the vote of the House.—United Press.

AMIR HAIDER'S PROPERTY

Question In Punjab Assembly

LAHORE, March 21.

During question hour in the Assembly, the Government informed the House that Amir Haider, the State prisoner, was released on the 12th February last from the Ambala Jail. The question of the forfeited property of Amir Haider was the concern of the Government of the United Provinces.

Supplementary questions elicited the information that his property was attached in 1930 under orders from the Government of India. Haider was a resident of Rawalpindi District.

Replying to another question, the Government stated that on the 24th January last, demonstration outside the Punjab Assembly Chamber was organised for the purpose of the release of hunger-striking prisoners, when the demonstrators began to make use of brickbats on the police, causing injuries to some constables and calling names of responsible Government officials.

The Government added that they had taken no action against the mischief-mongers. A case under Sec. 147 was registered by the Police. However, it was finally dropped.—United Press.

Patiala's Health

PATIALA, March 21.

The following bulletin was issued by doctors in attendance on His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala:—

"His Highness had a fairly good sleep during the day, though at night it was disturbed. There was again a feeling of slight tiredness this morning, otherwise there is no notable change in his condition."—A. P.

More Light On Indo-African Trade Pact

Govt. Of India's Reply To Manu Subedar's Criticism

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Consequent on Mr. Manu Subedar's questions in the Assembly and the public criticism of the New South African Trade Agreement, the Government of India has issued an exhaustive communique to-day giving further particulars of the Trade Agreement and the events necessitating such an agreement.

The communique says: "On March 10 the Government of India issued a press communique explaining the nature of the notes which had been exchanged between India and South Africa regulating their commercial relations. On March 18 in the Legislative Assembly Mr. Manu Subedar asked that a further press note might be issued dealing with certain criticisms which he had made in the press and which the Secretary for Commerce Department alleged, were inaccurate. As it appears that considerable misunderstanding prevails regarding the nature of this temporary agreement, the following further particulars are given with special reference to the criticisms of Mr. Manu Subedar.

"In 1935 the Union of South Africa passed a New Tariff Act which provided a three Decker tariff. The minimum tariff reproduced in the main the preferential rates which had been granted to members of the British Commonwealth, the intermediate tariff was to apply to specified goods coming from countries with which the Union had concluded most-favoured nation agreements; while the maximum tariff was to be applied to goods of the specified categories originating from all countries, including Commonwealth countries which had not concluded a most favoured nation agreement with the Union.

NO INVITATION TO INDIA

"Shortly after several Empire countries were invited by the Union to conclude most favoured nation agreements, but no such invitation was extended to India, and pending conclusion of these agreements, other countries were offered a temporary 'modus vivendi' on most favoured nation basis, but against India, it was proposed to apply the maximum tariff. It appeared that it was the policy of the South African Government to enter into bilateral trade agreements with a view to redress, if possible, inequities in the balance of trade of the union. India had a large favourable balance, and South Africa's attitude in enforcing the maximum tariff against India may have been influenced by that fact.

DISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT

"As India had never discriminated against South African trade, the Government of India saw no adequate reason why India should be refused a 'modus vivendi' based on most favoured nation treatment such as South Africa had conceded to other dominions. And the Government of India took up the ground, that although owing to the nature of the commodities affected, the refusal might have little practical effect on India's trade, it was impossible to ignore the sentimental importance of discriminatory treatment of India.

"This point of view has been now accepted by South Africa and by the exchange of notes effected India's trade relations with South Africa will be governed by most favoured nation treatment in respect of those commodities not eligible for preferential treatment in virtue of any one or other of the Ottawa series of agreements.

REPLY TO SUBEDAR

Mr. Manu Subedar has stated in the first place that this provisional agreement with South Africa is not favourable to India. This is clearly incorrect. Its main result is to remove, following a successful protest by the Government of India, an existing discrimination against Indian goods. The conclusion of the 'modus vivendi' makes the intermediate rate instead of the maximum rate of duty applicable to Indian goods of the kind covered by trade agreement between foreign countries and the Union.

"For example, cotton piecegoods from India, which by virtue of the conclusion of the trade agreement by Italy with the Union had, in the absence of a trade agreement between India and the Union, become subject to the minimum duty, have now become liable only to the intermediate rate of duty. Moreover, this temporary agreement will act to prevent the application of the maximum tariff on other goods such as rice, tea, etc., In the export of which to South Africa, India is interested and which have at the same time alternative competing sources in foreign countries.

NO SPECIAL TREATMENT.

"Mr. Manu Subedar next states that the Government of India are in a hurry to make agreements with empire countries in such a way as to increase the empire trade and to diminish the trade of India with outside countries.

This, again, is incorrect. The conversations for the conclusion of trade agreements with the empire countries which took place between the Indian delegation and other empire delegations of the Ottawa Conference in 1932 have not resulted in an agreement with any empire country other than the United Kingdom. On the contrary, the Government of India have found it necessary to defer from time to time the opening of negotiations with the empire countries who are anxious to enter upon them Nor would the question of concluding the present temporary arrangement with the Union of South Africa have arisen, if the Union had not passed their new tariff act of 1935 which prejudiced those empire countries like India, which had not concluded special agreements guaranteeing mutual tariff preferences.

The present agreement does not give any special tariff advantages to South African imports into India, but it does secure favourable tariff treatment to some of of India's important exports to South Africa such as cotton piecegoods.

Later in his letter Mr. Manu Subedar somewhat inconsistently complains (1) that a 'modus vivendi' has been concluded instead of a final agreement, and that a 'modus vivendi' has a way of becoming interminable and (2) that no agreement has been made with Canada, because it would be inconvenient to the United Kingdom. If it is true that "modus vivendi" becames interminable, it clearly serves the same purpose as a final agreement Nor are the Government of India aware of any foundation for the imputation that an agreement between India and Canada would be inconvenient to the United Kingdom.

CHANNEL OF NEGOTIATIONS.

The next objection made is that negotiations on behalf of India with all foreign countries must take place through His Majesty's Government and not directly.

"As was explained in answer to a question asked on February 14 last by Mr. G. V. Deshmukh, the position is that although the Government of India Act, 1935, provides for the general control of the Secretary of State over the acts of the Governor-General in Council negotiations for trade agreements which concern India alone on the one side and another contracting country, whether empire or foreign on the other side have in practice been conducted direct."

Mr. Subedar further complains that his Majesty's Government have not so far succeeded a single agreement of any kind for India with any of India's important customers; they have neither the time nor the inclination for this. This statement is incorrect. His Majesty's Government have in the past secured trade agreements for India with several of her important customers, such as Iran and Siam, and India receives the benefit of the provisions relating to subjects and vessels in the United Kingdom treaties with foreign countries. There are many united kingdom treaties under which Indian goods receive most favoured nation treatment without India having to adhere to such treaties. As an example of this article 31 of the Anglo-German treaty of 1924 may be quoted.

HANDS NOT TIED.

Mr. Manu Subedar's next suggestion is that Government's anxiety to conclude this temporary "modus vivendi" is in some way connected with a desire to fetter the hands of the federal ministers before the Federation came into existence. That such a suspicion has no foundation in fact is shown by the fact that this agreement is subject to three months' notice or termination by either side.

Mr. Manu Subedar further states that although the trade balance with South Africa is in India's favour South Africa is, since the establishment of a Trade Commissioner in India At Calcuta beginning to send more commodities to India, and he also suggests that the trade in South African diamonds which do not come to India directly, but reach here after they have been dealt with in Europe, should be included in the South African exports. This has no direct bearing on the present agreement, but presumably the implication is that in some way South African imports into India are being thereby assisted. This is not so. The Government of India have no information with regard to the appointment of Trade Commissioner for South Africa in Calcutta. According to the latest figures available those of 1936-37 the exports from India to the union amount to 171 lakhs and the imports to 34 lakhs of rupees making a balance in India's favour of 137 lakhs, and the balance of trade in India's favour has been steadily rising during this and the three preceding years. The total import of diamonds into India from all sources in the same year was eighty-four lakhs, and of these, the share of Belgium amounted to Rs. 73 lakhs. It will be seen therefore that even if the entire import of diamonds into India were credited to the union of the South Africa the balance of trade would still be largely in India's favour.

TERMINABLE.

Further criticism by Mr. Manu Subedar proceeds on the assumption that the present "modus vivendi" accords additional "imperial" preference to South Africa. As has already been stated, it does not give any special tariff, advantages to South Africa, but on the contrary secures favourable tariff treatment to some of India's important exports to South Africa. Enough has perhaps now been said to show that the criticisms of Mr. Manu Subedar are entirely misconceived, and proceed on a complete misapprehension of the facts. If there were any reason for supposing that Indian commercial opinion generally associated itself with, these criticisms, it would be possible to give at once three months' notice to terminate the Agreement. The result of such termination would be that certain classes of Indian goods would be at once subjected to higher import duties in South Africa, and others would run the risk of similar discriminatory treatment in future, while on the other hand, no corresponding disabilities would be applicable to South African imports into this country."

Bust by Mr. Kamat, Sculptor, of the late Mr. R. M. KOOKA, Founder of the Surat Parsi Orphanage, to be unveiled by Sir Byramjee Jeejibhoy on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the Institute.

SUMMONS UNDER SEC. 124-A

Gen. Manager Of "Anand Bazar Patrika" Hauled Up

CALCUTTA, March 21.

Mr. Makhanlal Sen, General Manager, "Anand Bazar Patrika, Limited," has been served with summons to-day under Sec. 124-A I. P. C. in connection with a speech delivered by Mr. Sen at a public meeting in the Albert Hall, Calcutta, on February 4, following the death of Harendranath Munshi, as a sequel to the hunger-strike in the Dacca Central Jail.

Mr. Sen has been directed to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on March 28.—A. P.

Mr. Robert Blau, representative of "4711" products, sailed for Sydney last week and a lunch was given in his honour by Mr. P. P. Gandhi of New India Publicity Co., his Advertising Agent.

Attack On Motor Vehicles Bill In Central Assembly

(Continued From Page 7)

ment in the attitude of police towards the people had taken place in the Congress provinces, but in his province of Bengal and other non-Congress provinces, no improvement was discernible. As for co-ordination, he would welcome it, if it was made in the interest of the general public, but the communications member had said co-ordination was to be in the interest of railways and had declared that long distance traffic should be left to railways, and only short distance traffic should belong to motor buses. The general public would not agree to this dissection of traffic.

WHY REPRESENTATION TO RAILWAYS

Dr Bannerji declared nothing should be done to encroach upon the sphere of provincial autonomy and steps should be taken to set at rest the apprehensions created in certain quarters by some provisions in the bill.

Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar regarded the railways as a great national asset, although the federal railway authority might take away most of the control over it. On the other hand, practically every pie spent on the motor transport went into the pockets of foreigners. His sympathies, therefore, were with the railways. There were still highly inefficient railway services in this country and the way to improve their earnings was to increase their efficiency. Unless this was done, it was unreasonable to sacrifice the road services for the railways, as was proposed in some Sections of the bill. Dealing with the proposed regional and provincial authorities, he objected to representation being given thereon to railways, and asked whether similar representation was given to road interests on the railway board or inland waterways board. He also objected to power being given to these regional provincial authorities with the railway representatives on them to fix maximum and minimum rates for motor traffic. He declared that the bill would adversely affect the small owners who often ran a single bus service in partnership with others.—A. P.

BLOW TO MOTOR TRANSPORT.

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum asserted the bill was calculated to subjugate motor transport instead of co-ordinate it with railways. If the Government had brought a comprehensive bill for the co-ordination of all types of transport services, including inland waterways and railways, the House would have supported it. As it was everything possible had been done to hamper the development of motor transport. For instance, road interests were never consulted when a new railway line was constructed or the rates of fares fixed, but the bill proposed interests like railways, which competed with road traffic should be one of the judges in fixing the maxima and minima for fares for motor transport. Mass definitions of different types of motor vehicles in the bill, which made no attempt to define long distance would lead to complications and injure motor transport. Requirements regarding registration were likely to prevent interprovincial carriage of goods by motor. There was too much doctrine in the bill too many pills for the motor interest to swallow, too many clothes hung on one peg, so, that they were likely to end up by killing the motor transport. It was not fair to bring so many restrictions all at once in the name of co-ordination.

WHY FETTER HANDS OF PROVINCES?

Mr. K. Santanam strongly objected to the bill, because it dealt with a subject included in the concurrent list on which responsible provincial legislatures were empowered to legislate. When the Central Assembly passed a bill, the provincial legislatures were prevented from enacting legislation repugnant to its provisions. To some extent at least the central legislature was representative. It had a majority of elected representatives, but the central executive was wholly irresponsible and, therefore whatever powers were given under this bill must be exercised by responsible provincial Governments, and as few powers as possible should be given to the central executive. This principle had been largely adopted in framing this bill, but all rules to make under the chapter relating to insurance for instance, were to be made by the central Government. This might be justified because insurance was under the jurisdiction of the central Government, but as a matter of principle, they on his side, objected to handing over the power for framing these rules to the executive of the Central Government, and he would suggest that public opinion should be concentrated on this issue, whether the central executive should have this power and not the provincial Governments. Though the bill at the end of every chapter empowered the provincial legislature to make rules, yet by implication it took away the powers of provincial legislatures. For instance, the constitution of provincial and regional authorities were to be governed by the rules of provincial Government, that is to say, provincial Governments were to act as agents of the Central Government, and not of the provincial legislatures. Provincial legislatures would thus be deprived of the power to regulate the constitution of these authorities.

Referring to the proposals relating to co-ordination, the speaker thought the conditions under which they were made, were not favourable. The interest of the provinces in the prosperity of railways was strictly limited and the provinces were bound to look to motor transport to replenish their revenues. For instance, by means of a national transport board, which was representative of the provincial Government, railways and public, the motor transport might be carried on, so as to make profit to be shared by all the three. He estimated that the Madras Government, for instance, could get one crore of rupees yearly, if transport was properly developed.

Mr. Santanam also dealt with several provisions of the bill, and criticised the absence of provision for the protection of passengers declared that the whole bill required recasting and thorough scrutiny.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.

There are 15 members of the Select Committee namely Mr. J. A. Mackeown, Capt. Sardar Bahadur Dalpat Singh, Lt.-Col. M. A. Rahman, Mr. F. E. James, Mr. P. J. Griffiths, Sir Yamin Khan, Mr. S. K. Som, Mr. Mahomed Azharali, Khan Saheb Siddique Alikahan, Lala Shamlal, Mr. Satyanarayan Sinha, Mr. K. Santanam, Mr. D. K. Pallival, Mr. N. C. Chunder and the mover.—A. P.

INQUIRY INTO BIHAR INDUSTRIAL LABOUR

PATNA, March, 19.

The following Press Note has been issued by the Information Officer to the Government of Bihar:—

"In pursuance of the resolution adopted by the Bihar Legislative Assembly on 3rd September, 1937, recommending to Government that a Committee, consisting of members of the House and experts from outside, be appointed to investigate the conditions of industrial labour in Bihar and make recommendations for improving the same, Government have been pleased to appoint a Committee with Dr. Rajendra Prasad as Chairman.

"The Committee will conduct enquiry into the conditions of industrial labour prevailing in the important industrial centres and industries in the Province, with particular reference to each important industry and locality, and make such recommendations as may appear practicable for the purpose of improving the level of the wages, conditions of work, employment, etc., in the important industries and localities concerned.

"The Committee will consist of Dr. Rajendra Prasad (Chairman), Prof. Abdul Bari, M.L.A., Mr. Jagat Narain Lal, M.L.A., Mr. M. P. Gandhi, Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerjee, Mr. H. B. Chandra and Prof. R. K. Saran, M.L.A.

"The Committee is empowered to co-opt one or more representatives of capital and labour in each area, which may be visited by it, and which may be under its consideration".—United Press.

ADMINISTRATION OF CENTRAL EXCISES

NEW DELHI, March 19

An unofficial note states:—

In order to give effect to the decision to centralise the administration of the Central Excises from 1st April, 1938, the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues) have issued a revised set of rules for the purpose of providing for the assessment and collection of duty imposed by the various Excise Duty Acts in the Northern Indian Provinces, namely, the Provinces of Bengal, Assam, Bihar, United Provinces, Punjab, North-West Frontier, Central Provinces, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Baluchistan.

These rules consist of the Northern India Motor Spirit (Duties) Order, 1938, Northern India Kerosene (Duties) Order, 1938, Northern India Sugar (Excise Duty) Order, 1938, Northern India Matches (Excise Duty) Order 1938, Northern India Mechanical Lighters (Excise Duty) Order, 1938 and the Northern India Steel Ingots (Excise Duty) Order, 1938. They have been published in to-day's Gazette of India. An important change in the case of matches is that the Bonded Warehouses system is being introduced throughout Northern India. In the case of Sugar a few additional forms for the purpose of keeping accounts have been prescribed.

Copies of these Orders will be available from the Manager of Publications, Delhi, on payment.

The existing Excise Duty Orders will continue to remain in force in the remaining Provinces of Bombay, Madras, Sind, Orissa and Coorg with suitable adaptations which will be notified in the Gazette of India of the 26th March 1938

INDIAN COFFEE CESS AMENDMENT BILL IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, March 21.

Mr. H. Dow, Commerce Secretary, introduced in the Assembly to-day a bill to amend the Indian Coffee Cess Act 1935.

It is explained that the Act provides for the representation on the Indian Coffee Cess Committee, inter alia, of three persons nominated by the Coffee Growers' Association.

This Association has since been dissolved and the Indian Coffee Cess Committee have recommended that the power of nomination of members on the Committee should be transferred to certain planters associations of South India. The Bill is intended to give effect to this recommendation.

The Bill provides that one person each will be nominated by the Coorg Planters Association, The Mysore Planters Association and the Indian Planters Association, Mysore.—A. P

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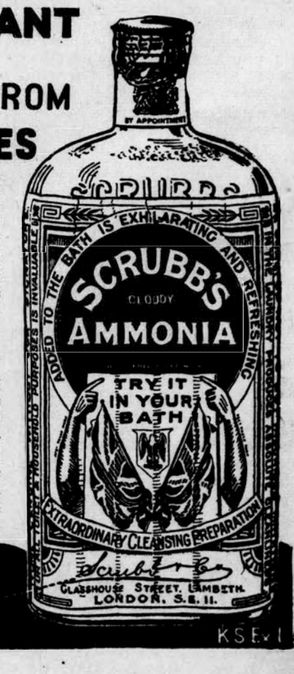

LOOK FOR THE SIGNATURE

KSE.1

OUR READERS' VIEWS

The European Situation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I do not at all agree with your Leading Article of 14th instant on Hitler's horrible and forceful stroke in Central Europe. It is absurd to speak or think of this as the rape of an independent Austria. The invasion by Germany and her Ally in August 1914 of innocent but helpless Belgium was a rape, are of the most revolting in history. But if there was any rape of Austria at all, it occurred at the Treaties of Varsailles 1918-19, along with that of Germany, when the astounding and utterly unjustifiable and indescribably brutal Articles hacking up Germany and Austria North, East, South and West were forced down the throats of the prostrate people of those two beaten lands. The victor has certain rights, doubtless; the common sense of humanity has always recognised that the victor is fully entitled to some reward some recompense some guarantees for the immediate future, and at the expense of the wanton assailant, responsible for all the miseries of an unjust war of megalomania aggression. But if any victors passed all bounds not only of common sense and justice but even of decency and the most farsighted prudence, they were assuredly Clemenceau and Lloyd George, as they drew up those monstrous Articles at Varsailles in 1919, and forced the utterly helpless enemy to sign them. The entire world has been reaping the bitter fruits of that victory running amuck ever since. The so-called League of Nations they created, without securing the co-operation of America as an active partner, was but a surface eye-wash that only the most inexperienced sentimentalists could expect anything from. And this the passing years have proved up to the hilt. But I agree that it is impossible to condemn too strongly Under Secretary of State Butler's altogether uncalled-for remark in replying to the debate in the Commons, that the fate of Czechoslovakia, too, is no concern of the British. The least that was to be expected of responsible British statesmen was to remain silent, not thus to drag in a question of the most incalculable magnitude not at all under consideration at the moment. But British diplomacy ever since the Great War has been at a very low ebb indeed. A diplomacy without foresight and utterly devoid of imagination, as much taken by surprise at any and every new turn of events as is a mole I supposed at the sunrise morning after morning, a diplomacy persisting in and wasting itself over futile condemnations after the event ridiculous commissions and committees as on Spain recently and a little earlier on Manchukuo, needs an overhaul and a stiffening as badly as do the entire military forces—air forces sea forces land forces reserve forces of the once mighty Empire, the bulwark of liberty, the hope of every weak subjected and exploited nationality trying to recover its self-determination and its soul. The only silver lining about this utterly sombre aspect of the great British Empire to-day is that this is by no means the first occasion in its long and checkered annals when the 'de facto' authorities at the helm in England, have been so meanly unequal to their exalted and worldwide responsibilities.—Yours, etc.

B. K. T.

Bombay, March 16.

Suspension Of Sentence

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Since the defeat of the adjournment motion on the 7th instant some of the anti-Congress Marathi papers are carrying on a campaign of misrepresentation and vilification of the Home Member. Disinterested readers of these papers must have noted the crusade against the Congress Ministry in general and the Hon. Mr. Munshi in parrticular. All anti-Gujarathi venom is poured on the Home Minister by the Pan (Brahman) Maharashtrian journals. Suspension of sentences is the subject of a three-columned leader in "Kesari" of 11th instant. It is brimful of baseless allegations and unfounded statements. "The whole class of legal practitioners was taken aback by the suspension of sentences by the Home Minister and Mr. V. G. Nair brought this matter to light". "The Hon. Mr. Munshi was at a loss to give a satisfactory reply...." I am not interested in Carathi or Gujarathi language. I am a Mohamadan. The only conclusion that forces itself on any fair-minded person will be that the Home Member did what was just and equitable.

When papers of the standing of "Kesari" and "Jnanaprakash" try to cloud the main issue and eminent barristers like Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Dr. Ambedkar raise irrelevant points it is very difficult for ordinary readers to come to proper conclusion.

After the High Court had pronounced its judgment and sentenced the accused there is provision in the Criminal Procedure Code for suspension of sentence by the Local Government on the application of the accused. Such an application was presented by Counsel of the accused, Mr. Chagla. Before the filing of this application another counsel of the accused had filed a petition in the High Court for suspension of the sentence on the ground that the accused were going to appeal to their Lordships of the Privy Council. The High Courtr rejected this application as the High Court was of the view that it was not a case in which it ought to exercise such power. The Home Member took the same view and rejected the application. Then Mr. Chagla presented a second application on the ground that the accused had extensive business and if they were not set at liberty on parole they would suffer great loss and so on. This point was not urged before treir Lordships in the High Court nor before the Home Member by counsel of the accused when the first application was argued before the Home Member. The Home Member thought it was a fit case for suspension of the sentence for a fortnight, on the new ground urged before him. The Chief Justice in his letter to the Home Member supports him, "If we had been asked to delay the operation of the sentence for a few days to enable the accused to settle their business affairs we might perhaps have acceded to their request. But no such application was made to us." Mr. Nair made a total mis-statement of facts in his letter to "The Sentinel". Mr. Nair states: "The Calcutta Counsel pleaded hard, for suspension of the sentence to enable them (the accused) to settle their affairs. But the High Court rejected their application." The public will give greater credence to the statement of the Hon. the Chief Justice who heard the application than to that of Mr. Nair.

The only grievous error the Home Member has committed is that he hails from the same part of the Presidency as the accused. It may be noted that it was he who asked the Government Counsel urge for the enhancement of the sentence.

"Kesari" raises another point after giving gracious advice to the accused that they ought not to have appealed to the High Court. The Home Member in accordance with the provisions of Section 401 Clause 2 ought to have taken the opinion of their Lordships who decided the case.

It was not obligatory on the Home Member to consult the High Court and to send for the records of the case. Mr. S. G. Velinkar the well-known Counsel on the criminal side supports the Home Member. "It has been urged that the High Court ought to have been consulted by the Home Member before passing the order. But on what logical grounds could the Home Member have done so? The suspension was not granted on any ground connected with the merits of the conviction or the severity of the sentence passed....." The Home Member must have studied the case when he asked the Government Counsel to press for higher punishment. So what was the good of calling for the records which he had studied.

Other vulgarities indulged in by the Marathi papers may be left unnoticed.—Yours, etc.

A K. BAHADUR.

Dharwar.

Cultivation of Water-Melons In River Beds

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has recently drawn attention to an important problem by putting a short notice question in the Bombay Legislative Assembly with regard to the cultivation of water-melons in the bed of the Godavari river and inquiring into the extent of the revenues derived by granting permissions for such plantations in river beds by Government. In this connection it would be interesting to invite attention to the following passage from Mr. Gupte's well-known commentary on the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 2nd, 1937 edition. It also indicates to a certain extent the policy of Government in this respect. Mr. Gupte states:—

"In view of the fact that a large toll of human life is taken every year by diseases such as typhoid and cholera it has been considered necessary to give special attention to the problems of pure water supply. Moreover, it is considered to be an important item under the village uplift scheme launched by Government. The practice hitherto adopted by Government officers to give permission to cultivate water-melons, etc., in river beds ought to be discouraged especially as the population in India is rapidly increasing and the villargers have mainly to depend on rivers for the supply of drinking water. It was brought to the notice of the Government in 1933 that in certain Inam villages Inamdars were permitted to lease part of river beds every year for melon cultivation. Government then assured the public that precautions were taken to see that the water was not rendered useless for drinking purposes. For this purpose a condition not to use manure which is likely to pollute drinking water is also inserted in the condition of the lease. Moreover melons are not allowed to be cultivated within the radius of 2 furlongs of the place where the villagers take water for drinking purposes."—Yours, etc.

A. D. DATAR.

Poona March 19.

Santacruz Railway Bridge

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The B. B. & C. I. Railway is now providing a roof over the bridge which is a necessity all these years and to this extent the residents of Santa Cruz will appreciate the move but it is understood that there will be no such roof to cover the platform particularly on that portion where second and first class passengers have to get in and get out. Such facilities are provided at Khar and Ville Parle stations and there is no reason why this facility should not be extended to Santa Cruz Station also. Railway authorities will realise the inconvenience caused to passengers particularly during monsoon months. When it is impossible to get into the train without being wet which means one will have to remain the whole day with such wet clothes. It is high time for the railway to consider the matter and provide the bare necessity which has been denied all these years.—Yours, etc.,

A SANTA CRUZ RESIDENT.

NEW SOCIAL ORDER, THE ONLY HOPE

Narendra Dev On European Situation

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

"There is a class of people, however small, who stand for putting an end to all sorts of exploitation. The future lies with them. All the revolutionary forces in the world are in motion, and the only hope of crores of people is a new social order. The whole world is divided in two rival camps. We in India have to decide as to which camp to choose", declared Acharya Narendra Dev, in a speech at a public meeting under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party. Prof. N G. Ranga, M.L.A. presided.

The speaker, at the outset, dwelt at length on the international situation. We stressed the fact that science had obliterated distance, and they could not divorce themselves from the international situation.

NEED FOR KISAN SABHAS.

Referring to the recent Austrian crisis, he said that if the British people had real faith in the principle of liberty and freedom, they could have very well averted it.

He criticised the policy of the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim League at length and said that the Congress was the only organisation which was fighting for India's freedom. He put a strong plea for class organisations like Kisan Sabhas, and Labour Unions and thought they strengthened the Congress.—United Press.

MILITARY TRAINING IN LUCKNOW 'VARSITY

LUCKNOW, March 20.

The annual meeting of the Lucknow University Court have decided to substitute Military Training in the University in the place of Compulsory Physical Training and have requested the local Government to move the military authorities to make arrangements for the same from next year.—A. P.

Andhra 'Varsity Degrees And Public Services

MADRAS, March 19.

It is understood that the Government have accepted the representations of the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University in regard to the recognition of certain degrees of that University for admission to the Public Services of the Presidency.—A.P.

HINDUSTANI SHORTHAND

Mr Shriman Narayan Agrawal Joint Secretary of the All-India Hindi Prachar Samiti and convener of the Indian Shorthand Judging Committee, Wardha, has sent the following for publication:—

"In accordance with a resolution passed by the Hindustani Stenographers' Conference, held at Wardha in January last, we have already issued a questionnaire in regard to the shorthand system of modern Indian languages with a view to standardising or evolving an efficient system of shorthand for Hindustani, the lingua franca of India, in particular, and for the Indian provincial languages in general.

"I, therefore, earnestly hope that we shall receive full co-operation from all those who have spent time and energy for the evolution of shorthand for modern Indian languages.

"The Judging Committee will carefully examine all the systems submitted to us and give their judgment as to the best system, as early as possible. Their judgment will be published for the public in a pamphlet form."—United Press.

TYRANNY OVER RUSSIA

(Continued from page 6)

disgrace, and might have had a motive; but others were in power, and had reached at an early age the highest office.

The head of the army, the head of the G. P. U., the Ambassador in Berlin, the head of the Red Fleet, several commissars, the head of the Co-operatives, the second (Karakhan) at the Foreign Office—what had they to gain? They were not an opposition. They were the Government.

To this enigma we have not yet the clue. Much else (to use my forbidden word) seems incredible.

I cannot believe that the British Empire is scheming to acquire Central Asia and Archangel—it had enough of that place once before. And when an Ambassador tells us that he sold himself at dinner to "a Mr. Richardson or Robertson or Nicholson, he cannot remember which", I can only suppose that he is laughing at us all.

I knew Gorky slightly, and am disposed to congratulate the doctors who kept the ruined, consumptive frame of this genius alive to a ripe old age.

As for Yagoda, the truth was never in him, and I doubt him even when he confesses. He wrought villainies against innocent men much worse than these.

Nothing under this system of justice commands belief, though something may chance to be true.

Stalin's Opponents

What, then, are we to think? There was among intelligent men much opposition to Stalin.

Some felt he had been reckless and ruthless in his plans for collectivising farming. Others, from the opposite standpoint, criticised his departures from Socialist orthodoxy.

He restored the right of inheritance with the lending of money for interest and joined the League of Nations with Imperialist Powers.

The disparity between high salaries and low wages grew ever wider. The Party dropped its old self-denying ordinance, the limited maximum income, and tended to become a privileged caste. The impression deepens that its former spirit of endless devotion was giving way to the usual temper of a ruling class.

Here was, from both angles, legitimate ground for criticism and opposition. But all opposition, however loyal, even within the Party, was stamped out by the G. P. U. Did the opposition, then, turn to conspiracy? That is possible.

So much I could believe, if the evidence were honester. But in the plots with Fascist Powers I cannot yet believe. Then comes the puzzle that many of these men were not in opposition.

The root of the whole tragedy lay in casting aside what civilisation won in its earlier struggles—civil liberty, independent courts, the right of free discussion.

The G. P. U. is not a Socialist institution. It is the most evil legacy of Tsardom.

(WORLD COPYRIGHT RESERVED).

The address from which the final report of the American Trotsky Commission can be obtained (price 2d.) should have read, last week, J. R. Strachan, 164, Shirland-road, W.9.

Take SANATOGEN – that will put you right

If you are not quite fit without being actually ill, if your energy is not what it was — Sanatogen is the thing to take. The difference Sanatogen will make to your health and happiness will amaze you.

You may think that you need more than a tonic, but once you have taken Sanatogen for a short while you will know that all you need is just a little of the vitality and energy giving elements which Sanatogen contains. There is absolutely no reason why you should go on feeling run-down and depressed when there is a sure way of putting yourself right. Sanatogen makes you

PROF. MANN, formerly of Oxford University: "A building-up process goes on in the nerves after the administration of Sanatogen."

PROF. RODARI, Zurich University: "Sanatogen has a directly favourable influence on the whole nervous system."

PROF. EWALD, Berlin University: "I have used Sanatogen in a number of cases mainly of a nervous or neurasthenic origin and have obtained excellent results."

STRONGER, HEALTHIER, HAPPIER

It strengthens your nervous system, rejuvenates your blood and makes you really healthy again. Start taking Sanatogen to-day.

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Protects your skin and soothes like an evening breeze

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON NINE POINTS DOWN

Better Enquiry In Sterling Dollar

IMPROVED DEMAND IN FRANC

Wheat Easy

BOMBAY, March 21.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Better feeling on subsidence of Warlike Developments in Europe with result that prices steadily improved but higher levels attracted some liquidation

LONDON EXCHANGES.

Dollar kept steady throughout on better enquiry with subsequent advance in rates.

Franc appreciated on better demand.

WHEAT LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool wheat ruled easy.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Prices declined on further local selling and lack of outside demand.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938

New York, March 21.

Previous closing	8.76
To-day's opening	8.81
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	8.67
Difference	—.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938.

Liverpool, March 21.

Previous closing	4.92
To-day's opening	4.97
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	4.93
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 164-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 21.

New York cotton continued to demonstrate better feeling on subsidence of warlike developments in Europe with result that prices steadily improved but higher levels attracted some liquidation and profit-taking.

Trading in May commenced at 8.81 i.e. five points higher than previous closing prices advanced on better Liverpool cables and scattered trade and foreign enquiry but market thereafter eased under scattered liquidation with price falling to 8.74 with uncertain tendency.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 21.

The following were the opening ranges:—

May (8.74/8.73) 8.81/8.82
July (8.89/8.84) 8.89/8.89
October (8.97/8.93) 8.95/8.94

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 21.

January (4.89) 4.92
March (4.92) 4.95
January (6.87) 6.91
March (6.83) 6.87

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 21.

Trading in Broach commenced at Rs. 171/8. Prices early fell under profit-taking and continued to decline steadily under continued stream of selling orders closed steady at Rs. 170/12.

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 21.

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

India Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 1/2) 1-6 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-0) 2-0

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (18 9/16 sellers) 18 1/2 sellers.
Dundee March (£21) £21
Lightning March (£20, £20

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/4 buyers) 6 3/4 sellers
Forward July September (6 15/16 paid value) 6 15/16 paid value.

LINSEED

Castor seed Bombay March April (£12 sellers) £12 sellers
Linseed Calcutta March (£13 15/16 sellers) [illegible] sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 5/16 sellers) £12 5/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal April £10 3/8 sellers) £10 3/8 sellers.

METALS

London, March 21.

LONDON METALS

Tin (£184 1/2 buyers £184 3/4 sellers. Quiet) £184 1/2 buyers £184 3/4 sellers. quiet

Lead (£16 7/8 buyers £16 15/16 sellers) £17 1/8 buyers £17 3/16 sellers. Firm.

Electric Copper (£44 1/4 to £45) £44 to £45.

Iron (£112) £112

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, March 21.

Previous closing	4.96 7/16
To-day's opening	4.96 11/16

At the time of New York cotton closing 4.96 1/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 21.

Previous closing	4.95.93
To-day's opening	4.97.12
To-day's closing	4.96

FRANC RATE

London, March 21.

Previous closing	161.37
To-day's opening	161.25
To-day's closing	162.68

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 21.

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.97.12 and kept steady throughout on better enquiry with rate subsequently advancing to 4.96.31.

Franc opened at 161.25 and then appreciated to 160.81 on improved demand.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (12.183) 12.205
New York on Bombay (37.42) 37.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0.93 1/8
London on Milan (94.18) 94.45
London on Shanghai (1-1 13/16) 1-2 1/8
London on Kobe (1-1 15/16) 1-1 15/16

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

BULLION

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, March 21.

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Speculators sold. Some bear covering small business market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, March 21.

Spot	(20 9/16d.) 20 7/16d.
Forward	(20 1/8d.) 20d.

LONDON GOLD

London, March 21.

London Gold Fine per ounce (£7-0-5 1/2) £6-19-11 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 21.

	Rs.	a.	p.
10 p.m. quotations:—			
Silver ready	51	6	6
Silver Chaitra	51	8	0
Silver Vaishakh	51	9	0
Gold ready	34	11	6
Gold Chaitra	34	10	6
Gold Vaishakh	34	10	0
Sovereign	22	11	0

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 21.

Liverpool wheat opened easy May 82 1/4 July 81 1/4 despite steadiness of their sections market feel in sympathy with weekend lower United States cables while pressure of Australian further contributed to prevailing weakness coupled with uncovering of stoploss orders.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 21.

Chicago wheat opened easy with May at 0.8. Prices declined on further local selling and lack of outside demand as result of lower foreign cables, with price easing to 0.85 7/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, March 21.

	Rs.	a.	p.
10 p.m. quotations—			
Wheat May	4	5	9
Wheat September	4	6	3
Linseed May	7	6	9
Linseed September	7	9	3

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 21.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at 90

INDIAN LOANS

London, March 21. 4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99 1/4) £98
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£89 3/4) £90
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112) £112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-68 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£105 3/8) £106 3/4.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£72 1/2) £73 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£99 1/4) £100 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 5/8) £105 3/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£112) £112 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 1/4) £101 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£108 3/4) £109

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 21.

London Stock market showed some steadiness but enquiry was slow Gilt-edged securities were in better demand three an a half quoted at 90 i.e. ten shillings higher than previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (12-0) 12-6
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (45-10 ..) 49-1 1/2
Hydro Electric (3 5/8) 3 7/8
Elec. Music Industry (12-10 1/2) 12-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (28-1 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical (28-3) 29-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (59-0) 61-3
Son Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£31) £32
Dunlop Rubber (27-4 1/2) 27-10 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (34-0) 35-1 1/2
Ford Motors (20-3) 21-0
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£58 3/4) £60
British American Tobacco Ordinary (£96-3) £96-3
Carreas 'A' (£6 1/4) £6 5/8
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (127-6) 133-9
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (20-0) 19-9
Distillers (91-3) 94-0
Bradfords Dyers (4-6) 4-6
British Celanese (3-6) 4-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (34-4 1/2) 36-10 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (39-0) 39-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (4-7 1/2) 4-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (21-3) 21-9
Inter Nickels (47 3/4) 49 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (43-1 1/2) 43-9
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-3) 18-9
Donaro Tea (40) 40
Empire of India (28-0) 27

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-0) 23-0
Gula Kelampong (23-9) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (22-0) 22-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (42-6) 40-0
Burma Corporation (10-0) 10-3
Rio Tintos (£15) £15 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (53-1 1/2) 53-9
Rand Mines (£8) £8 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/8) £15 1/4
Associated Portland Cement (71-10 1/2) 75-0
Trinidad Leaseholds (90-0) 95-0
Sub Nigel (£9 5/8) £9 7/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (26-3) 27-6
Union Corporation (£7 1/4) £7 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (23-9) 24-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (71-3) 73-1 1/2
Burma Oil (100) 103-3
Mexican Eagle (6-6) 4-6
Shell Transport (85) 86-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (£37 5/8) £37 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 21.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 50 7/8) dol 51 7/8
General Motors (dol 33 1/8) dol 33 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 30 7/8) dol 31 1/4
Preference (unquoted) 103 1/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, March 21.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at March 79 1/2

Aligarh—The Walbhai Swaleh Mohammad Trust Fund, Nadiad, have donated a sum of Rs 15,000 for construction and equipment of the Workshop of the Technological Institute of the Aligarh Muslim University.

DELHI WHEAT MARKET

Slippy Course.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Hapur, March 19.

Weakness was the dominant note in the foreign wheat markets during the week under review and values continued to have a slippy course. London and Chicago have ceded one point each while Liverpool has lost 1 1/2s.

There has been nothing during the week to warrant any change in the outlook. The United Kingdom millers are sticking to their reserve policy with the result that business is very much restricted Speculative interest is also very negligent. Further liberal offers during the week induced heavy March liquidations adding to the general pessimism. Operators showed utter lack of confidence resulting in the profit-taking which found the off take very poor while indications of an easier European situation caused liquidation and Australian pressure.

EUROPEAN SITUATION

On the continent the Spanish inquiry continues which is the only bright spot in the otherwise very dull season. Belgium millers are confining to their immediate needs but with their meagre stock, they are likely to operate in the market before long. Stock in Rumania is reported to be fairly heavy, in Hungary just sufficient to meet current commitments and in Czechoslovika almost nil. Rumania is importing briskly.

In general prices in all the American markets have registered a small fall. The Canadian markets followed the U. S. A. course. This was mainly due to the more favourable crop outlook following recent showers. The latest estimate of the winter wheat crop based on data available on March 1 is of 659 million bushels compared to 630 bushels at the corresponding period last year. The extent of the damaged acreage can not be made out with exactness. In 1937, it was 10 1/2 millions and during the last 10 years it was on an average of 8 3/4 millions acres. The next move of the U. S. A. Government to implement their new Farm Act is being watched with considerable interest The Act fixes the wheat acreage for the two crops at 62 1/2m. acres, and if the peasants are left to themselve and the Spring sowings equal to those of last year, the winter sowings in 1938/39 will have to be confined to 49 1/2 million acres. The aim of their new policy is to strive for 1926 prices when Chicago was quoted at 122 cents or approximately 35 cents higher than the present level.

Despite very good business during the last week and one before, conditions have not improved in Australia and Argentina although the fall in prices there has been comparatively very small. Germany and Brazil have been the main absorbers of the Argentina produce while Australia is likely to get handsome orders from S. Africa and Egypt.

INDIAN MARKETS.

In the Indian markets the tone was very unsettled. At one time during the week prices at Karachi gained 10 as per candy but there was little resistence and the early gain was wiped off. It is increasingly felt that the fall in recent years is already overdone by the interested bears. But supplemented by low foreign advices and excellent crop outlook with little encouraging export enquiry, bulls failed to be effective. Trading in Karachi was on a fairly good scale. Arrivals from the up country continue to be very large and during the week ending March 12 totalled 90412 bags while exports during the same period totalled 27734 bags. The progressive totals of imports and exports since April 1 amount to 6179172 and 4929037 bags respectively.

Calcutta continues to be very dull and quiet. There was little doing. Arrivals continue to be on the average of 400 tons daily while the demand for the flour remains as slow as last week. Bombay was also very quiet. Low foreign cables kept the spirit at a very low ebb-towards the end there was some activity following better Chicago cables but the volume of business was small. At Hapur the undertone for most of the time was steady. Highest during the week touched 2/8/9 and lowest 2/7/4. There was very little ready demand. Only 18 khattis were exported during the week reducing the stock to 180 khattis while at the corresponding date last year it was 76 khattis only.

CROP OUTLOOK

Weather report for the foreign countries for the week ending March 9, indicate that only scattered showers were received in the U.S.A. winter wheat belt. The sub soil moisture conditions are reported to be good and the crop prospects have improved. In Canada weather was very seasonable. In some parts of Australia rains are badly needed. On the continent weather on the whole was very seasonable and preparations for the sowing of the Spring crop are ahead. In Italy conditions have very much improved.

In India during the early part of the week ending March 16 fairly wide spread rain and snow occurred in Kashmir and the north Punjab hills. Fairly widespread thunder rains occurred in Assam on the 12 and 13 March. Scattered thunder showers also occurred in various parts of the country. In the Bengal harvesting of the Springs crops is much advanced. The standing crops here are generally in fair condition. In Assam hailstorm has caused some damage to standing crops in certain districts. In Behar preparations of land for the next seasons crop continues in some districts. Harvesting of Rabi crop is in full swing in the C. P. and their threshing has commenced in places. Preparations for lands for the next Khariff sowings have also begun. In the Punjab wheat is reported to have been damaged by insects and rust in some districts.

Import and export figures for the main British Indian ports for the period from April 1, 1937 to March 12, 1938 and for the corresponding period last year.

Imports in tons.—		
Calcutta	193388	207997
Bombay	148116	141775
Karachi	623370	391289
Exports in tons to foreign countries.—		
Calcutta	5018	40
Bombay	2373	2185
Karachi	447317	217136
Coastwise exports to other Indian ports from Karachi—	58755	31963

Rly: Conference Association

Recommends Introduction Of Station Rate Registers

NEW DELHI, March 20.

The 38th Session of the Indian Railway Conference Association terminated yesterday. The principal recommendation made by the Conference at this Session is for the universal introduction by railways of Station Rate Registers in order that the services offered to the public may be improved by the use of this system which will enable rates for merchandise traffic to be quoted more expeditiously.

The President, Sir Maurice Brayshay, Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Rly., recorded the Association's deep regret at the untimely death of one of their past presidents, Sir Vivian Jarrad, and offered congratulations to Sir Harold Colam on his Knighthood and to Mr. Wilson, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, on his appointment to officiate as the Chief Commissioner of Railways.

Sir Maurice took the opportunity of re-affirming his conviction, previously expressed on more than one occasion, of the value of the Association, not only its essential value for the formal exchange of ideas but also the great benefits derived from the opportunities which its existence affords for railways officers to meet and discuss personally their various problems.

The meeting referred in felicitous terms to the valuable services rendered to the Association for many years by the retiring President, Sir Maurice Brayshay, and expressed their regret at the loss of his further services due to his impending retirement.—United Press.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Kaffirs Provide Best Feature

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 21.

Stock Exchange was firmer and more active with improvement of Eastern European political situation Kaffirs provided the best feature on good general support. Giltedged securities recorded gains upto one point. Elsewhere oils were steady, apart from eagles which were flat, following Mexican Governments expropriation of companies' properties.

In commodities wheat was easy on continued free Australian offers and weakness of Buenos Aires advices.

Foreign Exchanges were quieter; sterling failed to maintain the early improvement against dollar.

Wall Street opened firmer.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Rates In Jutes Speculative Stocks Rule Steady

CALCUTTA, March 21.

In jutes rates in speculative stocks ruled steady. Transactions also was reported on a very narrow scale. Coals revealed not much interest and only limited trading took place. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous Indian irons and other speculative issues opened steady and ruled firm as the day progressed. Other stocks showed very little importance. Government securities were decidedly steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3 1/2 per cent G. P. 97/13; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 113/10 small lot; 3 per cent U.P. loan 1961/66 98/8 small lot; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 118/6; 5 1/2 per cent loan 1938/40 102/1; small lot; 4 per cent Punjab bonds 1948 108/1.

Banks:—Reserve Bank 117.

Railways:—Burdwan Cutwa 88; Sara Seranjganj 102; Cawnpore Textiles 4/1.

Coals:—Amalgamated 23/12 small lot; Aldih 3/1; Bengal 314 small lot; Bansra 4; Bengal Giridih 1/8; East Indian 23/8; Equitable 36/8 small lot; Ghusick and Muslia 3/4; Lakurka 10/6.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 287 small lot; Clive 21/2 Howrah 46/6; Hukumchand 7/9 small lots; Kamarhatty 455; Khardah 300; National 20/15 small lots.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn. 6/12; Consolidated tin 5/6; Indian copper 2/6; Rhodesia copper 1/13; Tavoy tin 1/12; Dalmia cement defd 2/12; Hukumchand steel 10; do defd 2/10; Indian iron 29/5; Kumardhubi engineering 2/10; Saran engineering 6/4; Steel corpn. ordy 5/13; do pref 78/8; British India corpn. ordy 3/8; Dunlop rubber first pref 121; do 2nd pref 99; Indian rubber manufacturing 20/10; British Burma petrol 3/9; Tide Water Oil 12/3; Bengal paper 96/8; Orient paper 5/12; Titaghur paper B. ordy 15/12; Teas: Hansqua 10/2; Hartihima 21.

Debenture:—6 per cent 1928/48 Howrah Amta Rly. 108/8 small lot.

ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE OF RAILWAY PASSENFERS' ASSOCIATIONS

(From A Correspondent)

BEZWADA, (By Mail).

The Second All-India Conference of Railway Passengers' Associations and allied bodies takes place at Bezwada on April 14 and 15. Mr. R. K. Sidhwa of Karachi will preside. Reception Committee is making arrangements for free boarding and lodging. The Secretary appeals to all associations to make the Conference a success.

HARIPURA ROADS COST GOVT. OVER Rs. 70,000

Supplementary Statement Of Expenditure ... Presented To Bombay Legislature

A supplementary statement of expenditure for the year 1937-38 presented to the Legislature by the Bombay Government says:—

PROVINCIAL EXCISE

In furtherance of its policy of total prohibition (i.e., prohibition of the transport, consumption and possession of all liquor and drugs) in this Province, Government have decided to constitute (1) Ahmedabad City and Cantonment and Suburbs and (2) two talukas in each of the three divisions as 'dry areas' with effect from 20th May and 1st April 1938 respectively. The details of the two schemes were explained in the new item statements 16 and 17 printed on pages 138-142 of the Budget Memorandum for 1938-39. In order that the schemes may be brought into working order by the due dates the Commissioner of Excise has been authorised to incur during the current year expenditure of Rs. 38,000 for the Ahmedabad experiment and of Rs. 3,000 for the three rural areas.

The total expenditure comes to Rs. 41,000 but it will be possible to meet a part of it from savings under the minor head 'District Charges'. The balance of the expenditure together with small excesses under other minor heads comes to Rs. 40,000 during the current year.

EDUCATION

A total excess of Rs. 9,55,000 is anticipated over the voted grants under "37-Education" on account of the following items:—

(i) "Grants to Local Authorities (including the Bombay Municipality) for Primary Education Rs. 8,62,000.—An additional amount of Rs. 8,62,000 is required to meet excess expenditure under this head

IMPROVEMENTS TO ROADS

In order to cope with the heavy traffic expected during the last Congress Session at Haripura it was necessary to carry out improvement to the Provincial road from Madhi to Mandvi at a cost of Rs. 36,460 as shown below:—

	Rs.
(i) Improvement to Madhi-Mandvi Road (surface painting)	28,729
(ii) Improvements to Madhi-Mandvi Road, including link-road (reducing dust on the widths	7,735
	36,460

In addition, it was also necessary to improve the District Local Board road from Kadod to Tarsada. The cost of these improvements is Rs. 26,712 as detailed below:—

	Rs.
(i) Surface painting	20,915
(ii) Improvements to the side widths	2,090
(iii) Improvements to the road reducing dust on the side widths.	3,700
	26,712

Besides this expenditure of Rs. 63,172 on improvements to the roads, Government also sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 10,000 to the District Local Board, Surat, to be spent on the following roads:—

	Rs.
(i) Bardoli-Kadod Road	5,450
(ii) Kadod-Tarsada Road (first mile only)	700
(iii) Kadod-Balda Road	650
(iv) Puna-Un Road	1,800
(v) Bardoli Purna river Road	300
(vi) Kabilpore Junction (near Navsari) to Purna river Road	600
	10,000

This grant-in-aid was sanctioned on condition that it was spent only on the roads mentioned above and that any unspent money was refunded to Government.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

The total expenditure to Government on roads on account of the Congress Session thus amounts to Rs. 73,172.

	Rs.
(i) Improvements to the Provincial road.	36,460
(ii) Improvements to the District Local Board road.	26,712
(iii) Grant-in-aid to the District Local Board	10,000
	73,172

This expenditure will be met from the savings in the sanctioned grant for the year under the head 50-Civil Works Provincial (Voted). As however expenditure on items (i) and (ii) is classifiable under "original works", for which no provision has been made in the Budget of the year, sanction of the Legislative Assembly is requested to a token grant of Rs. 10.

Government have, in concurrence with the legislature, decided to restore to the original holders lands which were confiscated in consequence of participation in the civil disobedience movement and sold to third parties. It is estimated that an expenditure of Rs. 30,500 will be incurred on this account, during the year 1937-38. As no provision was made for the purpose in the current year's budget under the head "63. Extraordinary charges" under which large payments of non-recurring character are recorded, the sanction of the Legislative Assembly is requested to an additional demand of Rs. 30,500.

IF WE HAD A LEAGUE OF PEOPLES

(Continued from Page 6.)

governing areas. Dictatorships—and every colonial Government is by definition a dictatorship—could not exist.

Mr. Disraeli once said of Mr. Gladstone that he did not mind his having a fifth ace up his sleeve, but he did object to the suggestion that the Almighty had put it there. The British, more than all the imperialist powers, shut their eyes to the fact that colonies are acquired and held by force and fraud and they obstinately stand by the legend that God flipped them into their pockets. Like the fox in the fable, who found himself in the hen-coop, they always feel it their duty to remain until peace and order are restored.

"The Lesser Evil."

Here we are meeting our old friend "the lesser evil" again—the doctrine which, among others, declares that though war is a crime we must participate in this war because the alternative is something worse. So in this business of mandates and colonies the argument runs that though the system is a denial of democracy, self-government, peace and everything in which we believe we must sacrifice these principles to some vague expediency. One recalls that great "humanitarian" Sir John Hawkins, father of the African slave trade, who shipped his prisoners of war as slaves to America and considered himself a great public benefactor. "For", he said, "had I not bought these captives from their captors, they would have been eaten; whereas now they are only slaves."

A world of peace will mean that white people living in colonial possessions will have to abandon all their privileges; and unless they can live by their own labor without a host of native servants, they may as well leave the country. Their chance to remain and live useful lives will depend on their ability to do what William Penn did among the American Indians, reputed at the time to be the fiercest savages in the world.

Our final problem will be to bring a liberated world into free economic co-operation, and to organize the supply and distribution of commodities according to world needs. This means nothing less than world socialism. For, as every child knows, the capitalist system does not supply anything according to anybody's needs, but according to estimated profits. The old fallacy that imperialism "develops the resources" of backward countries was exposed forever when capitalism began to restrict production by legislation, as it did in the Dutch East Indies and elsewhere. All solutions that are not to lead us back into the morass must begin with the repudiation of power politics and the economics of rent and usury from which power politics arise.

To talk about this sort of League is, of course, utopian. To start thus with the world as we would have it, is admittedly idealistic. But the fundamental assumption of those who believe in world peace is that the ideal is realizable. On the other hand, the so-called realists who assume that imperialist governments can change their nature are as near the fulfilment of their dreams as the man who hopes for a capitalist system in which the owners decline to make any profit.

Utopian, yes Idealistic, yes. But what is the alternative if not continued compromises that involve a betrayal of our basic principles? (Released by Nofrontier News Service.)

"The author is one of the outstanding and most intelligent leaders of the British peace movement. His latest book, 'The White Sahib in India,' recently published in this country also, was widely acclaimed as a realistic study of British rule in India. It was barred in India by the British.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL PIECEGOODS

The Millowners' Association, Bombay

Bombay, March 11.

Name of Mill.	Trade No.	Trade Mark	Ex-mill price per piece.
		GREY LONGCLOTH	Rs. a. p.
Bombay Dyeing	...	S—Quality	4 5 6
Century (S. Quality)	CCCCC5	Man and Globe	4 3 2
EDSU	...	Char Minar	5 7 9
Hindoostan	8705	Khajuri	6 6 6
Do.	5805	Poppy	9 3 0
Minerva	145	Minerva	6 6 0
Mysore Spg.	100000	Two-Birds	5 13 6
Sholapu Spg.	1400		7 5 3
Western India	BBB13½	Cocoanut Tree	6 6 6
		GREY SHIRTING.	
Berar Mfg.	13½13½	Pushpavati	5 5 6
Bombay Dyeing	136½		5 3 3
Century	3635	Bugle	5 1 0
Do. (Heavy)	15100	Man and Globe (Wide)	6 7 0
Crown Mill	140½	Tijori	5 15 0
EDSU	3625	Pyala	5 3 3
EDSU	91½91½		4 14 9
Hindoostan	42005	Eagle	6 4 0
Do.	44025	Two Tigers	6 6 0
Phoenix Mill	3401	Turkish Lady	5 0 0
Tata Mills	335	Darji	5 11 0
Western India	140½	Sundari	5 15 0
Do.	BB44½	Horse	6 6 0
		GREY SHEETING	
Century	811		4 3 4
Victoria Mills	111	X—Quality	5 6 9
Do.	3827	C—Quality	2 8 0
		GREY DOMESTICS	
Century	13507	Man and Globe	10 2 9
Colaba Land	12	Rising Sun	no sale
Crown Mill	1200	Tijori	7 5 0
New Gt. Eastern	1215	Cocoanut Tree and Lion	no sale
Tata Mills	3503	Darji	12 8 0
		GREY CHADAR	per pair
Berar Mfg.	1115-XX	Tiger	1 3 0
Century	C1115N		1 4 3
Crown Mill	1215	Tijori	1 9 0
EDSU	1215	Hiraluxmi	1 8 0
Hindoostan	1325	Two Tigers	1 14 9
Minerva	220	Minerva	1 3 3
Do.	270	Do.	1 15 6
Mysore Spg.	260	Two-Bird	1 9 9
Svadeshi	5050	Kamal	1 4 0
Tata Mills	650	Darji	1 10 0
Western India	1325	Motor	1 14 9
		GREY DRILL	per piece
Berar Mfg.	151		no stock
Bradbury Mills	IC		5 5 6
Century	555	Tower	6 6 0
EDSU	222		6 12 0
Minerva	MM3	Minerva	9 0 0
Do.	1515A	Do	7 8 0
New Great Easter	N979		9 8 0
		GREY DHOTIES	per pair
Ahmedabad Advance	1940	Bull (N.B.)	1 13 6
Berar Mfg.	6643		no stock
Bombay Dyeing	...		1 2 0
Burhampur Tapti	4010	B.T.M	1 8 5
Century	2411	(24/32s)	1 5 3
Crown Mill	2472	Gourd	1 6 3
EDSU	931	Shield (P.B.)	1 7 1½
Hindoostan	3144		1 8 6
Indian Mfg.	1899	Lady at Toilet	1 8 9
Do.	1499	Do.	1 3 3
Khandeish Spg.	1169		1 14 0
Minerva	10256	Minerva	0 13 6
Mysore Spg.	10666	Two-Birds	0 14 6
Sholapur	4909		1 9 9
Svadeshi	3401	Kamal	2 0 0
Tata Mill	1386	Darji	1 14 0
Western India	2154		1 8 6
		GREY SARIES	
Indian Mfg. Co.	31½x31½	Lady at Toilet	1 13 9
Do.	14½x14½	Do.	1 6 9
		BLEACHED LONGCLOTH	per piece
Ahmedabad Advance	21001	Ganga Utaran	no sale
Century	10001	Chakli Mala	6 5 0
Khatau Makanji	58000	Rambha	11 8 0
Kohinoor Mill	4000000		11 0 0
Do.	5000000		11 0 0
Do.	L 703 L		8 4 0
Minerva	47	Minerva	7 8 0
Mysore Spg.	954	Two Birds	10 0 0
Sholapur	₹4000		12 8 0
Svadeshi Mills	66001	Two Elephants and Engine	5 4 0
		BLEACHING SHIRTING	
Minerva	7761 (series)	Minerva	5 0 0
Mysore Spg.	Iswara	Two Birds	7 4 0
Do.	5656 (series)	Do.	5 12 0
New Great Eastern	N773	Baronet	10 12 0
Do.	816		11 14 0
Tata Mills	7336B		7 1 0
		BLEACHED MULL	
Century	5002	Man and Globe	4 0 0
Colaba Land	1360		6 4 0
Mysore Spg.	81	Two Birds	4 9 0
Do.	82	Do.	5 1 0
New Great Eastern	N827		4 10 0
Do.	1451		4 12 0
Sholapur	128/9		6 0 0
Victoria Mills	B84		2 1 0
		BLEACHING TWILL	
Ahmedabad Advance	1001	Ganga Utaran	6 2 9
Century	333	Three Ladies	7 8 0
Khatau Makanji	K166M	Rambha	6 8 0
Mysore Spg.	261	Two Birds	10 1 0
New Gt. Easter	N813		11 8 0
Svadeshi	2222		9 4 0
		BLEACHED DRILL	
Kohino. Mills	979		8 8 0
Minerva	54	Minerva	9 4 0
Mysore Spg.	4S	Two Birds	11 12 0
Svadeshi	2042	Kamal	12 0 0
Tata Mills	105	Darji	10 10 0
		BLEACHED SHEETS	each
Mysore Spg.	240	Two Birds	1 10 3
New Gt. Eastern	1408		2 8 0
		BLEACHED DHOTIES	per pair
Ahmedabad Advance	7630	Ganga Utaran (F.B.)	1 7 0
Century	...	Amiri Kutumb	no stock
Khandeish Spg.	K401M		1 13 6
Khatau Makanji	709	Photo Ticket	2 9 0
Kohinoor Mills	K.V.		2 12 0
Minerva	6768/8	Minerva	1 9 0
Do.	6765/5	Do.	1 11 0
Mysore Spg.	5038	Two Birds	2 0 0
Do.	4848	Do.	2 1 0
Sholapur Spg.	128/11		3 2 0
Victoria Mills	3008		1 6 9
		DYED SHIRTING	piece per
Khatau Makanji	51000		5 0 0
Tata Mills	3584	Darji	3 6 0
		DYED DRILL	
Kohinoor Mill	SV 188		10 2 0
Mysore Spg.	171	Two Birds	9 12 0
Simplex	1,11	(Blue)	11 8 0
		SUSI CHECKS	
Bradbury Mills	2371		3 10 0
Century	121	Heron	3 12 0
Phoenix Mill	505	Turkish Lady	2 4 0
Tata Mills	6330B		6 4 0

THE INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE LTD.

Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 19.

GOVT. SECURITIES.	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	96/11
4 per cent 1960-70	113/6
5 per cent 1945-55	117/12
BANKS.	
Baroda	115/8
Bank of Hindusthan	34
Central	32/6
Imperial Bank F.P.	1562/8
Imperial Bank P.P.	385
India Bank	145
Indian Overseas Bank	49
Reserve Bank	118
Union Bank	5/14
INSURANCE.	
Empire	852/8
Jupiter	13/10
New India	39
Oriental	4350
Vulcan	7/6
RAILWAYS.	
Ahm. Prantij	918/12
Central Provinces	101/8
Pachora Jamner	94
Tapti Valley	750
TEXTILES.	
Ambica	1510
Arun	425
Arvind	1210
Asok	393/12
B. Dyeing	932/8
Buckingham and Carnatic	202
Calico	670
Century	265
Central India	266/4
Colaba	175
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	300
Elgin	212
Gokak	182/8
Indore	65
Jubilee	208/12
Kohinoor	322/8
Laxmi Cotton	535
Mysore	105
Marsden	109/6
Morarji	1105
New Great	277/8
Raipur	710
Rajnagar	341/4
Simplex	93/2
Swadeshi	240
Sajjan	97/8
Vishnu	1310
Madhusudan	205
Khatau	123/12
HYDRO ELECTRIC.	
Andhra Valley Ord.	1445
Tata Hydro Ord.	151/4
Tata Power Ord.	1365
ELECTRIC.	
Ahmedabad Electrics	143/12
Bombay Suburban	160
Bombay Tram.	119/6
Surat	168/12
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alcock Ashdown	355
Associated Cements	126/8
Belapur	165
Bombay Burma New	225
Bombay Burma Old	627/8
Bombay Steam	247/8
Bombay Telephone	93/8
Burma Corporation	614
Br. B. Petrol	3/11
Dalmia Cement	8/12
Indian Bleaching	147/8
Industrial Investment Tr.	45/4
Indian Radio Ord.	425
Indian Radio Defd.	527/8
Indian Copper	2/6
Indian Iron	28/14
Mysore Sugar	23/8
Port Canning	665
Premier Construction	73/8
Scindia Steam	20/11
Shivrajpur	53/12
Tata Oil	30/8
Tata Steel Ordy.	258
Tata Steel Defd.	1155
PREFERENCE.	
7 per cent Andhra Valley	1495
7 per cent Bombay Tram (T.F.)	74
6 1/4 per cent Premier Constr. 1st	106
6 1/4 per cent Premier Constr. 2nd	101
7 per cent Tata Hydro	154/1
7 1/2 per cent Tata Power	1575
7 1/2 per cent Steel 2nd	171/8
DEBENTURES.	
3 3/4 per cent Andhra Valley	101/8
6 per cent Andhra Valley	108/12
4 per cent Bombay Telephone	51/12
7 per cent Sholapur	80/4
6 per cent Tata Hydro	108/12
JUTES.	
Birla Jute	16/4
Howrah	46/5
Hukumchand	7/8
Kamarhatty	455
Kankanarrah	350
Lawrence	340
Reliance	58/8

JOWAR CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay, has issued the following Forecast of the (RABI) Jowar Crop of the Bombay Province (including Indian States) for the Season 1937-38:—

Note.—The figures in this Forecast relate to the rabi jowar crop sown between September-November 1937.

(Estimates up to 1st March 1938.)

AREA.

The total reported and estimated area under the crop stands as noted below:—

	Bombay Province. Acres.
British Districts	5,960,000
Indian States	1,154,000
Total	7,114,000

19.9 per cent. below the final revised area of the last year but 10.8 per cent. over the average actual area during the preceding ten years. The area increased in Gujarat but decreased in the Deccan and the Karnatak due partly to unsuitable sowing rains and partly to the extended cultivation under other crops such as bajri and wheat.

SEASON.

In Gujarat, the crop progressed fairly well in the south and is being harvested. In the north of the Division, however, it suffered in many places due to absence of deficiency of late rains and is estimated to yield much below the normal. In the North Deccan the season has been, on the whole, favourable for rabi jowar. The crop was sown under adequate soil moisture conditions with good germination and progressed fairly satisfactorily under favourable weather conditions later in the season. The major portion of the crop has now been harvested and it promises to return fairly good yields. In the South Deccan the rains in October proved unwelcome and delayed the sowing operations of rabi jowar in many places. The germination and further growth of the crop, however, were generally good in the western parts but in the areas further east want of late rains checked the growth of the crop and it will be much reduced in the resulting outturn on this account. The crop in the Karnatak is reported to be withering in many areas from prolonged drought and its condition is precarious in the Bijapur district. On the whole the prospects of the Karnatak crop are poor this year and its outturn, it is feared, will be considerably below the normal especially in the east of the Division.

OUTTURN.

As a result of the seasonal conditions described above the crop in Gujarat is estimated to yield between 70 and 79 per cent. of the normal in the south, while it may return about 58 per cent. of the normal in the north. In the Deccan, the outturn of the crop may come to about 75 per cent. of the normal in the north, but it may range between 42 and 67 per cent. of the normal in the south of the Division. The crop in the Karnatak may yield about 58 per cent. of the normal in the Belgaum and Dharwar districts but only about 29 per cent. of the normal in the Bijapur district. The outturn of the crop in the Indian States should generally correspond to the yield likely to be secured in the neighbouring British Districts.

The total estimated outturn works out as shown below:—

	Bombay Province. Tons.
British District	631,000
Indian States	261,000
Total	892,000

28.2 and 26.1 per cent. respectively below the estimated outturn of the final revised area of the last year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

ALLAHABAD: A head constable was removed from the outpost, where trouble occurred and is under suspension since Friday afternoon. The situation has slightly improved. Garhwali Rifles were posted with loaded guns at the Clock Tower in the heart of the City

		STRIPED DRILLS	
Hindoostan	64700	Railway and Vasant Vihar	5 4 0
Phoenix Mills	902	(Split) Turkish Lady	2 4 0
Western India	902½	Panchavati	2 11 0
		STRIPED SUSIS	
Century	6061		4 7 0
Colaba Land	...	Sterling	5 12 0
Do. (50 per cent colour)	1370		7 12 0
New Gt. Eastern	1255		8 12 0
Do.	...		5 10 0
		COATINGS	
Bombay Dyeing	6761		4 0 0
Bradbury Mills	17210		5 10 0
Colaba Land	1705		no sale
Kohinoor Mills	314		6 8 0
Do.	698		6 8 0
Mysore Spg.	115	Two Birds	5 12 0
Do.	1288 (series)	Do.	8 2 0
Do.	3358	Do.	10 13 0
Do.	3344	Do.	9 12 0
Simplex Mills	485		7 4 0
Do.	4850		9 0 0
Tata Mills	845	Darji	7 3 0
		ART SILK DORIA	
Century	386		3 7 0
Colaba Land	86		no sale
		ART SILK SARIES	per yard
Simplex Mills	413	Vasanti Devi Sarojini Devi	0 8 0
Do.	452	Recemine (dyed)	3 6 0
		ART SILK STRIPED TINTIN	per yard
Simplex Mills	MMMM		0 3 6
		DOBBY AND JACQUARD CHADAR	per piece
Madhowji Dharamsi	312		0 13 3
Tata Mills	881	Darji	4 10 0
		COTTON BLANKETS	per blanket
Century Spg.	896	Spade	0 13 6
Do.	3201	Spade	0 10 9
		TOWELS	per dozen
Colaba Land	1500	(Crepe)	no sale
Minerva	1386	Minerva	10 11 0
Mysore Spg.	86	Two Birds	9 0
Do.	33	Do.	8 1 0
Tata Mills	99B	Darji	12 12 0
		DYE FLANNELETTE	per yard
Colaba Land	1133	(Dyed)	0 3 6

SMALL BUSINESS IN CALCUTTA SHARES

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report dated Calcutta March 18:—

Owing to Holi holidays the week under review did not display any substantial trading. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were Stock Exchange holidays and Thursday and Friday were the working days during the period under review. The political situation in Europe is surcharged with war-like activities hence Govt. securities went down to close a shade better at the close. 3 1/2 per cent Paper touched 95/14 but improved again to 96/12. The Jute section was quiet but steady. After the President's speech at Jute Mills association, the reasonable view is that the agreement on working hours is very likely but it will take a little more time to reconcile the recalcitrants. By April probably the much awaited compromise will materialise. The coal section did not exhibit any stir but the prices were well maintained. Indian Iron and Steel in sympathy with a better feeling in Tata deferreds and in spite of weak advices from America presented an animated appearance and the price was well maintained around 29/4. The lowest touched was 27/12 but gradually improved to 29/8 to close at 29/2. There was a little more activity in Cotton section and business in Kesoram was effected at hardening rates the closing price being 7/1 with buyers over.

JUTES.

This section was quiet and business was on a restricted scale. Howrah touching 46/14 receded to 46/4. Kamarhatty were quoted at 456, Kanknarrah at 350, Anglo-India came to business at 286, Bally were done at 165, Baranagore at 122, India were quoted at 292, Fort Gloster at 392, Caledonian at 320, Kelvin at 420, Delta were in request at 335 without any scrip offering. Auckland were marked at 155, Lansdowne at 150, Naihati at 295; Dalhousie at 303, Standard at 225, Union at 315. In small priced shares, National were priced at 20/8, Clive at 21/4, Hukumchand at 7/3, Birla at 16, Reliance at 58, Nuddea at 37. Presidency at 3-7.

COTTON.

A small inquiry in Kesoram hardened the price to 7/1 from 6/14. Cawnpore Textiles were marked at 3/14.

COAL.

This section did not attract any special attention. Bengal were marked at 315, Bokaro-Ramgarh at 16/2 Ex Div., Standard at 32, Burrakur 14, East Indian Coal 23/4, New Beerbhum 18/4, Raneegunj at 33, Katras-Jherriah at 22, Equitable were steady at 36/2, Hurriladih changed hand at 12/12 Ex. Dhemo Main were priced at Rs. 11 Central Kurkend done at 11/8, Nazira at 8/6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indian Iron and Steel closed quietly steady at 29/4. Hukumchand Steel ord. were marked at 9/14 c.d. Defd. at 2/9 c.d. Saran Engineering found buyers at 6/4 Steel Corporation ord. were done at 5/12. Pref. at 78/8. In mining issues, Burma Corporation remained unchanged round 6/12 Indian Copper were taken at 2/6, Rhodesia Copper found sellers at 1/12, B.I.C. ord. changed hands at 3/9. Dunlop Rubber ordinary found buyers at 13/10, Indian Wood Products were dealt at 22, Calcutta Safe Deposit on inquiry were taken at 5/12, B. B. Petroleum had buyers at 3/9, Tide Water Oil were recorded at 11/14, Midnapore Zemindary were a little easier at 88. Consolidated Tin hovered round 5/2, Tavoy in 1/12, Dalmia Cements ord. were good at 8/10, Deferred at 2/8, Preference at 87. Indian Cables were taken at 12, In shipping issues, Calcutta Steam Navigation ord. were recorded at 202, India General at 108, In Paper mills, Bengal Paper changed hands at 97, Titaghur Paper 'B' ord. at 15. In sugars, Balrampur were marked at 9, Carew and Co., at 13/2 C. right, Ryam Sugar at 17/8. Reserve Bank were easy at 117.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., have received the following cable:—

Garsida.—Unfavourable trends indicated by most domestic foreign statistics coming to hand. Mill conditions America abroad adverse; commodities business unchanged; little cotton entering loan; crop progress normal.

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—

Impressed steadiness here no pressure good trade fixing advise purchases any break.

Market reacting to political developments believe advantage should be taken of any good setback to make purchases in Liverpool.

New York:—

Heavy buying by foreign due to better European situation.

Cotton uneasiness over International situation unsettling market with new crop beginning feel hedging pressure from South American crops however consider short position inadvisable as trade fixing on all declines reducing available supply of contracts.

General trade conditions discouraging consumption falling off bull argument limited fear inflation scarcity of offers.

Loss of half gain since October bottom places market in stronger technical position fair recovery justified.

Recent sellers principle buyers due to better European situation hedge selling and realising well absorbed feeling is more confident.

Advance reflects easing political tension and emphasizes scarcity contracts unless European outbreak confidently expect considerably higher.

JAGANNATH TEMPLE DISPUTE

Cuttack.—Reports from Puri state that consequent on a dispute between Hindus and the authorities of the Jagannath Temple on the Dol Purnima day, rituals could not be performed till 3 a.m. on the next day, while in the ordinary course it should have been performed at 3 p.m. that day. It is stated that the S.D.O. had to intervene before the rituals were performed.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON TO REPLACE INDIAN

Tendency In Europe As Envisaged By Bombay Millowners

The following is the extracts from the report of the Committee of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1937:—

Ever since the much discussed general depression which set in after the crash on the New York Stock Exchange in the autumn of 1929 followed by the heavy decline in prices of commodities, the world had been struggling hard to regain the lost economic position. Various measures were tried by various nations, but some of these very measures, instead of assisting nations to emerge from the depression, served to accentuate it, and it was not till 1936 that there were indications that the world was slowly but steadily emerging from the gloom. The improvement became more pronounced during the year which has just closed. There has been a revival of international trade and with a view to promote such trade nations have shown their willingness to enter into trade agreements with one another. In a few countries there were ever signs of prosperity. Had the political situation during the year been less tense, perhaps the economic recovery would have been even steadier and more wide-spread.

The year 1937 in the British Empire will be remembered as the Coronation year, but the outstanding political event was the aggressive attitude adopted by Japan towards China, and this had repercussions throughout the world and affected commerce and industries as much as politics.

SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS

In Africa, Italy consolidated her position, and it is said her intention is to grow as much cotton as possible in Abyssinia so that she may not have to depend so much on other countries for this raw material as at present. Another significant event was the conclusion of an "anti-Comintern" pact between Italy, Germany and Japan on November 6th. Italy also supported in no uncertain voice the claim of Germany to Colonies that belonged to her previous to the Great War. This demand for Colonies is closely bound up with the supply of raw materials and affects the economic relations between countries.

The Committee refers to the civil war in Spain, Indo-Japanese trade negotiations and the futile trade talks between England and India.

The U. S. A. Government will be faced for some time to come with the problem of how to dispose of the loan cotton without affecting prices. This will not be easy to achieve when we consider that the total world supplies may reach 40 million bales against a total consumption round about 31 million bales.

The Indian crop according to reports so far received is not as large as expected and moreover it is late in some districts and owing to prices being unattractive the movement of the crop is slower than usual. As there had been greater activity in the textile trade with a consequent increased consumption of raw cotton in the country and exports to Japan had continued steady, the prospects for Indian cotton should have been bright indeed, but in spite of a healthy statistical position for Indian cotton the outlook for the producer at the present time is rather dismal. As a consequence of the policy adopted by the American administration, the world is now faced with a record supply of raw cotton, and this had led to the present low level of prices. It is likely that by the time our crop arrives in bulk many countries will have filled in their requirements by American cotton. Indeed, it is reported that there is a pronounced tendency in Europe to replace Indian cotton by American varieties. The future of the Indian cotton like cottons of other countries depends on the success or otherwise of the American programme which aims at curtailment of the next crop.

NO LOSS IN INDUSTRY

The position in the cloth and yarn markets was affected by the imposition of quotas on Japanese goods in foreign markets, by the Japanese adventure in China and the pre-occupations of textile exporting countries with production for the army. These three factors helped Indian mills to secure considerable business for export, but for which the position of the industry would have been difficult. As matters stand, however, thanks to these factors, the industry not only increased its production by working more spindles and looms double shift, but has also disposed of this increased production, and for the first time in many years the industry worked without loss in the latter part of the year. As compared to the beginning of the year, Bombay mills increased their spinning and weaving activity by about 15 per cent. by the end of the year.

During the first three months of the year, in spite of the rapid rise in prices of cotton, cloth prices did not rise, but with greater confidence in prices offtake continued steady in cloths and yarns. Then followed a steady decline in cotton prices and offtake of cloths and yarns fell, but mills secured good orders for forward deliveries, as traders felt that with war scares in the air, future contracts were likely to give profits.

PRICES

In the yarn markets, there were considerable rises in the prices of finer yarns owing to higher prices of Egyptian cotton, 60s. selling at Re. 1-2 per lb. and 80s. combed at Rs. 1-8-0 in the month of March. Otherwise, the yarn markets were featureless during the year, the highest price for 20s. being 7½ annas a lb. and the lowest 6¾ annas, with prices ruling round 7 annas towards the close of the year.

Towards the end of the year, unsold cloth stocks stood at 12,000 bales and yarn stocks at 5,000 bales, the figures being the lowest for many years. The low point in cloth stocks was reached in November with total stocks of clothes at 58,000 bales, and in yarns in September when the total stocks stood at 8,000 bales only. A fair amount of forward business was also booked.

Towards the end of the year, export demand fell off, and if this does not revive, mills may once again find themselves in difficulties since, with the low prices ruling for all commodities, the purchasing power of the farmer has declined considerably, and offtake of cloth is not expected to be heavy so far as the Indian ryot is concerned. However, the continuance of the Sino-Japanese War has produced a certain confidence amongst the merchants who are still inclined to make forward purchases.

The year 1937 on the whole may be said to have closed with a better promise for the year 1938. Generally speaking, trade throughout the world has revived and economic conditions are improving. Nations also seem anxious to enter into trade agreements with one another, and this in the end may lead to a greater flow of international trade. It is only the uncertainty of the political situation that is still creating doubts and holding the economic recovery of the world in check. A further improvement in world conditions will lead to the betterment of the Indian Textile Industry, and let us hope no obstacles will be placed in the country itself to the gradual march of this most important industry towards prosperity.

Indian Salt Industry In Critical Stage

BENGAL CONGRESS LEADERS' APPEAL FOR PROTECTION

CALCUTTA, March 19.

"The Indian salt industry is passing through a critical stage. It is somehow eking out its existence and is attempting to score progress only under the facility of protection.

"At this moment, a dangerous cry has been raised to take off the protection and expose it to various hindrances. Salt manufactured in Aden is being dumped in the Calcutta market and during the recent months, the prices of Aden salt have been lowered to a point at which they hardly cover its freight. The motive apparently is to kill the Indian industry that has almost reached its adolescence, and particularly to nip the Bengal industry in bud.

"We therefore, consider it our duty to tell the people of India that the need still exists for continuing protection for the indigenous industry."

Thus runs a statement issued over the signatures of distinguished Congress leaders headed by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, Acharya P. C. Ray, Mr. S. K. Choudhury, Mayor of Calcutta, Mr. T. C. Goswami, and Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose.

Justifying the present move for the protection of the infant salt industry of Bengal, the signatories say: "India is one country and an industry developed in any one province is bound to benefit other provinces. This is a cardinal truth in the system of national economics."—United Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1938

Graded Syllabus Of National Education

Zakir Hussain Committee's Recommendations

Lengthy Foreword Written To Gandhiji Explains Basic Principles

THE GRADED SYLLABUS OF BASIC NATIONAL EDUCATION, PREPARATION OF WHICH WAS ENTRUSTED BY MAHATMA GANDHI TO A COMMITTEE OF NINE MEMBERS UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF DR. ZAKIR HUSSAIN, HAS BEEN PREPARED AND RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION.

IN A LENGTHY FOREWORD WRITTEN TO MAHATMA GANDHI, THE COMMITTEE SAY:—

"We have given the detailed grade placements of the subjects for the seven classes of the basic school in order to show that with spinning and weaving as the basic craft (selected for illustration), it is possible to include the essential subject matter in language, mathematics, social studies, general science, and drawing, with the time available for the purpose, and co-ordinate it with the craft work to a considerable extent. This will show that on the one hand, the subject matter selected is not excessive and on the other hand, no really significant units of a cultural curriculum have been omitted. We have also given the detailed grade placements of two other basic crafts suggested in our report Agriculture and Woodwork.

"In order to work out an effective and natural co-ordination of the various subjects and to make the syllabus a means of adjusting the child intelligently and actively to his environment we have chosen three centres, intrinsically inter-connected, as the fact for the curriculum, i.e., the physical environment, social environment and craft work which is their natural meeting point since it utilizes the resources of the former for the purposes of the latter. With a view to demonstrate how the subject matter selected is co-ordinated with these three centres, we have also given besides the grade placements a separate indication of how the various items of the curriculum can be correlated with the basic craft of spinning and weaving.

"It is essential for all teachers and educational workers to note that we have really attempted to draft an "activity curriculum" which implies that our schools must be places of work and experimentation and discovery, not of passive absorption of information imparted at second hand. So far as the curriculum is concerned, we have stressed this principle by advocating that all teaching should be carried on through concrete life situations relating to craft or to social and physical environment, so that whatever the child learns become assimilated into his growing activity.

"In the syllabus of Mother Tongue, we have attempted to stress both the creative and utilitarian values of languages and literature. The method of teaching must be such as will give the child a mastery of his mother tongue as a tool, not only for learning but for use in actual life situations.

"The syllabus in Social Studies is an attempt to adjust the child to his social environment, both in space which is the function of history. Civics which aims partly at the giving of intellectual understanding of the present day problems and partly at developing the right social and intellectual attitudes has also been included as an integral part of this syllabus.

"In order to make Mathematics real and active, we have indicated how its various processes can be correlated with the various craft processes, and it is equally possible to work out their connection with facts learned in the Social Studies and General Science courses.

"We should like to make a special mention of physical education. So far as the theoretical aspect of the physical education is concerned, the children will gain the necessary knowledge of Physiology, Hygiene and Dietetics through their General Science courses. As for practical training, the entire work of the school involving craft-practice, games, gardening and active methods of learning, has been envisaged as an aid to the development of the child's health and physical vigour.

"We have not drafted a regular syllabus for Music because in this scheme of basic education, it may not be possible to give scientific training in music to all children. What we recommend, however, is that in all classes there should be a course of choral singing, set to standard tunes and time, with an elementary acquaintance with the principal Indian 'ragas' and 'talas'.

"We welcome the criticisms and objections which we have received or which have appeared in the press because they should that teachers and public men have given thought to our scheme. But we feel that many of the objections raised are based on a misunderstanding of the basis of the scheme."—United Press.

MASS OPINION MUST GUIDE GOVERNMENT

Violating People's Will Is Reactionary Rule

KARIAKAL, March 19.

The lesson the victory of the Mahajana (People's Party) was emphasised by M. Leon St. Jean, Advocate, at a mammoth meeting held at the Khadder Sultan Maidan.

In the course of his address, M. St. Jean said that they were conducting politics in a way which was new to French India. The policy of the Government should govern only according to the wishes of the people. The Government should also echo the opinion of the masses; it should not be reactionary. The Government is not our enemy

M. St. Jean added: "If the Government wants to rule against the people's wishes, they had every right to change the machinery of the Government. Till now, Government was under the impression that they were the real representatives of the people. Having clearly understood their aims, principles and the united strength of the people, the Government have come down. We should make the officials work for the common good."

"On previous occasions, after such victories, there used to be numerous street fights on account of the personal or political ill-feelings. This was what was going on during the time of our predecessors. But ours is a non-violent fight and we should not now use violence against our fallen opponents".

Mr. Ganapathy Ayyar stated that India being the birth-place of Mahatma Gandhi, the incarnation of Non-Violence, they should not resort to violence to celebrate their success, though this method was adopted by the previous parties in French India.—United Press.

LAHORE PREPARES

For Socialist, Kisan And Politicals' Release Conferences

LAHORE, March 19.

Brisk preparations are going on in connection with the forthcoming All-India Congress Socialist Party Conference, the Political Prisoners Release Conference and the Punjab Kisan Conference to be held at Lahore on April 12 and 13, 1938.

The recruitment of volunteers for the Conferences is afoot and a regular volunteers training camp has been started in Bradlaugh Hall.—United Press.

SEVA SANGH MEETING

CUTTACK, March 19.

Preparations have been completed for holding the fourth All-India Seva Sangh meeting at Birboi, near Deland, from March 25. Mr. Kishorilal Musorilal, the President, is arriving on March 20. The Maharaja of Parlakimedi has it is understood, contributed Rs. 1,000 to the organisers.—A. P.

MERGER MOVE IN STATES

Sardar Warns Agency People Not To Swallow The Bait

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, March 19.

Addressing the Agency people at a public meeting held yesterday at Rajkot near the civil station municipal buildings, on the recent move set afoot by the Government of Baroda and Bhavnagar to merge all the jurisdictional and the non-jurisdictional areas under the Western India States Agency through, Political Agents, Sardar Patel stressed that no power on Earth could advise them to lose their identities into any state without their sanction, and that if the Agency was not able to protect them, let it convert them into one more British Taluka of Gujarat, so that they might turn themselves into an autonomous unit.

It pained him to learn that the Agency people who were in their slumber, would wake one day to find that their areas have changed hands without any previous intimation on their part. Without entering into the merits of Baroda or Bhavnagar or the British rule, and having no personal jealousy against any Government he exhorted them not to be baited by whatsoever terms the Agents of the British Government might propose for them.

WAR ON FEDERATION

In this connection, he reminded the hearers of the recent resolution passed by the Kathiawar Political Conference against All-India Federation. He also appealed to them to affix their signatures in thousands over the memorandum drafted by the Working Committee of the parent body at its recent session at Amreli, protesting against such a move, to be duly forwarded to the Government of India.

After referring to European politics wherein great movements are afoot and where Herr Hitler took over Austria under the Reich and Japan is, bit by swallowing China, he concluded that when these states themselves could claim no stability in this hurricane of politics, it was inconceivable how they could guarantee the permanence of these areas.

"The reason why the Congress rejects Federation in the present form," he added, "is that so long as the Indian states do not inaugurate responsible Government in their areas and do not return their own real nominees to the Federal Chambers, the Congress would refuse to sit with these members.

RIGHTS & PRIVILEGES OF RULER TO BE PRESERVED

Committee's Conclusions Regarding Cochin's Entry Into Federation

ERNAKULAM, March 17.

The question as to whether the Cochin State should join the Federation or not was under the serious consideration of Government during the year says the report on the administration of Cochin for the year ending 16th August 1937 which has just been published.

COMMITTEE'S CONCLUSION

Government constituted a Committee during the year consisting of nine elected members of the Legislative Council for the purpose of consultation on matters arising out of the states entry into the proposed All-India Federation. The Committee after detailed discussion on all aspects of the question unanimously came to the conclusion that, provided the vital interests of the State were adequately safeguarded, it would be of advantage for the State to enter the proposed All-India Federation. In the opinion of the committee the two most vital safeguards were (A) The preservation of the entire revenues of the State, and (B) The securing unimpaired of all the rights obtained under the harbour agreement, including the state's share of the customs revenue.

CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS

The Committee strongly pressed that as far as possible the day to day administration of all the subjects in respect of which the State federates should be retained by the State itself and for that purpose the committee recommended that a suitable administrative agreement should be entered into under Section 125 of the Government of India Act.

The Committee also recommended that some suitable constitutional safeguards should be made for the preservation of the rights and privileges enjoyed by the ruler and for the remission of the State's cash contribution of Rs. 2 lakhs per annum

Another recommendation of the Committee was to the effect that Government should press for the restoration to the State of certain territories which the British Government were bound to restore to the State under the terms of a treaty.

REPRESENTATION TO MAHARAJA

After finishing consideration of all the subjects arising out of the question of Federation, the Committee resolved that "a representation should be made to his Highness the Maharaja that his highness may be pleased to arrange for some suitable machinery of election for the purpose of choosing the States' representatives in both the houses of the Federal Legislature."—A. P.

OUTCASTING TO GO IN INDORE

New Bill Before Council: 4 Excommunicated For Joining Harijan Procession

INDORE, March 21.

An interesting sequel to the Harijan Temple Entry happened when Maheswari Vaishyas outcasted four persons for joining a Harijan procession at temple entry time.

Supporters of the Harijans have introduced a new bill in the Indore Legislative Council forbidding the outcasting and excommunication and making it punishable both by fine and imprisonment.

The Bill is styled "Removal of Social Freedom Restraints" and will be discussed in the Council session beginning on 23rd instant and is getting good support and is expected to be passed. It will be the first law of its kind in India, penalising caste tyranny and excommunication.

The Bill declares the existing excommunications also void.—A P.

Batliwalla Released

Release Will Be Conducive To Non-Violence And Goodwill Says Madras Govt. Communique

(BY TRUNK TELEPHONE).

MADRAS, March 21.

THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS IN THE COURSE OF A PRESS COMMUNIQUE ISSUED THIS AFTERNOON STATE THAT THEY ARE PLEASED TO ORDER, UNDER SEC. 401 OF THE CR.P.C., THAT THE UNEXPIRED PORTION OF THE SENTENCE OF 6 MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT PASSED BY SESSIONS JUDGE OF NELLORE AGAINST MR. S. S. BATLIWALLA BE REMITTED AND THE PRISONER BE RELEASED.

GIVING THE REASON FOR THE RELEASE, GOVERNMENT OBSERVE THAT AFTER CONSIDERATION OF ALL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CASE, THEY HAVE COME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT CLEMENCY BE SHOWN IN THE CASE AT THIS STAGE SO THAT THIS MAY BE CONDUCIVE TO THE MAINTENANCE OF NON-VIOLENCE AND THE GOOD FEELING.—UNITED PRESS.

WHY BATLIWALA WAS RELEASED

Madras Govt. Communique

A press communique ordering the release of Mr. S S. Batliwala says that the Government had sanctioned the prosecution as the speech incited to violence and disorder and because, if such speeches were tolerated, there would be considerable difficulty in carrying on the Administration in the Province. The action of the Government had been fully vindicated by the findings of the Original and Appellate Courts and the prosecution has served its purpose. After the institution of the prosecution, propaganda of that kind, carrying with it direct or indirect incitement to disorder and violence.

"The question is now whether the Government should show any clemency in the case or allow the sentence imposed by the Courts to be undergone in the usual course. The considerations involved in a political case of this kind differ from those applying to ordinary crime. The Government after consideration of all the circumstances of the case have come to the conclusion that clemency shown in the case at this stage will conduce to the maintenance of non-violence and good feeling and will not in the least weaken the forces or order. —A. P.

Sardar Patel Denies Press Report

Mansa Peasants Will Not Be Refused Sympathy And Support They Deserve In Their Brave Struggle

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT HAS BEEN ISSUED TO THE PRESS BY SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL FROM SURAT IN CONNECTION WITH THE PEASANTS SATYAGRAHA IN MANSA STATE:

The "United Press" report appearing in the Bombay and other Press about the deputation of Mansa State farmers that waited on me is incorrect and misleading. This deputation did not seek my intervention as is alleged in the report. The fact is that Mahajan or merchants of Mansa State met me in a deputation in Bombay and they wanted me to intervene, but I declined to do so unless Mansa Darbar sought my intervention.

It is also not true that I informed the peasants that neither I nor the Congress could help or intervene in the dispute. On the contrary I have promised them all the sympathy, advice and moral support that could possibly be given by me and my Committee. In fact they have got considerable assistance and guidance at every stage in their heroic struggle from several of my colleagues of the Provincial Congress Committee in their individual capacity, and they have constantly kept me informed and sought my advice on several occasions.

It is true that they have from the beginning been asked to rely upon their own strength, but that does not mean that they will be denied the sympathy and support which they deserve in their brave struggle against tyranny and oppression.

NEW MADRAS JUDGE

NEW DELHI, March 21.

His Majesty, the King Emperor, has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, at present Government pleader, to be permanent Judge of the High Court at Madras in succession to the Hon. Mr. Justice Venkatasubba Rao with effect from July 18, 1938.—A.P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE INVESTORS*

LOOKS LIKE I BIT OFF MORE THAN I CAN CHEW! IT'S FORTY YARDS TO THAT TREE--AND ALL OPEN GROUND!--- BUT IT'S THE ONLY WAY----
WADE DASHES TOWARD THE TREE--- HE COVERS TWENTY YARDS--- THIRTY--- THEN---
I GOT HIM! HE'S FALLING!
WHEW! THAT FAKE FALL SAVED MY LIFE!
LYMAN ANDERSON
BUT WADE IS NOT HIT--- HE IS SAFE!

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